GERMAN GOVERNMENT DETERMINED NOT TO RECEDE FROM U-BOAT PROGRAM

Suggestion To Washington That Negotiations Be Opened For Avoidance Of Conflict Repudiated At German Capital.

NO SHIPS NOW TO BE WARNED

Vessels Entering "Prohibited Areas" To Be Sunk On Sight—Order Applies To Passenger As Well As Freight Ships.

Berlin.—It is absolutely denied here that Germany, in a note to the United States, or through other mediums, is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war.

It is reiterated that the Imperial Government is not permitting doubts in any quarters regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare, and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the program already being carried out.

In view of this, it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable.

The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement, made through the Swiss Government, that Germany was willing to negotiate respecting the amended treaty of 1799.

ALL SHIPS NOW TO BE SUNK ON SIGHT.

Amsterdam.—All periods of grace for neutral ships entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired, according to a Berlin official statement received here. The statement says that immunity ceased in respect to the Atlantic and English Channel zones on the night of February 12, for the North Sea zone on February 6, and for the Mediterranean zone on February 10. It continues:

"From now on, therefore, in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is in full force and shipping can no longer expect individual warning. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the dangers threatening them and their crews. It is expressly stated that all news spread from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning, before the dates mentioned for the various prohibited areas, is incorrect.

"The periods of grace mentioned were also in force for enemy passenger vessels, because it was possible that they were carrying neutral passengers, who were, perhaps, ignorant of the new blockade regulations."

TO DEMAND RELEASE OF AMERICANS.

Washington.—An inquiry concerning the retention by Germany of the 72 American seamen brought in by the prize ship Yarrowdale was dispatched to Berlin by the United States, preliminary to more vigorous action if the men are not promptly released.

The plight of these sailors occupied much of the time at the Cabinet meeting, given over to the crisis growing out of Germany's submarine warfare. It was agreed that their liberty again should be demanded in most emphatic fashion. Pending complete reports as to the treatment of German crews on war-bound ships in the Philippines, Hawaii and elsewhere, however, the Government will content itself with the inquiry as to why the Americans are held and under what conditions.

Break With Austria Near.

There are strong indications that the severance of relations with Germany would be extended to the other Central Powers. Austria's adherence to Germany's position is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country. Ambassador Elkus, at Constantinople, was instructed to ascertain whether submarines operating under the Turkish flag were under the same instructions as those of Germany and Austria. Serious difficulties with Turkey already exist over interference with Armenian and Syrian relief and the detention of more than 1,000 American refugees.

It develops that no message has been received at the State Department since the break with Germany from either Ambassador Elkus, in Constantinople, or from Consul-General Murphy, in Sofia, who cared for American interests throughout Bulgaria. All cables to and from both points must go through Vienna, but officials have no indication as to whether they are held up there or by the local Bulgarian and Turkish authorities.

Would Open Ports To Warships.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate and a majority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a bill in the Senate which would throw down neutrality bars to warships of the Entente Allies and open all ports, harbors and territorial waters of the United States to their warships and other vessels as freely as in times of peace.

Designed as a measure short of actual war, termed to "discourage the violation of international law at sea," the bill was proposed after long deliberation and consultation by Senator Saulsbury with some of his colleagues and officials of the Government. Whether he had consulted or had the approval of the President was not disclosed. There was no discussion of the bill in the Senate and it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Puzzled By Berlin's Denial.

Officials were somewhat puzzled at a Berlin dispatch saying it had been authoritatively denied there that Germany had made any effort for further negotiations on the submarine issue. In view of the representations made to the department Saturday on Germany's behalf by the Swiss Minister, who stated he acted upon Germany's request through his Government, there was an inclination here to believe that the Berlin story had been put out either for its effect on German public opinion or to deny sensational versions of the affair which might have reached the German people.

THE FAREWELL TO BERNSTORFF

Washington.—In a farewell statement before leaving here for New York to sail for home, Count von Bernstorff expressed the hope that war between the United States and Germany might be averted and that friendly relations might soon be re-established. The former German ambassador said to a group of newspaper correspondents gathered at his house:

"In leaving the United States after a stay of eight years, I wish to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality they have shown me.

"My heart is full of gratitude to those whose personal feelings never wavered during the trying years of the war. In the last days I have received so many cordial farewell messages that it was impossible to send thanks for them individually.

In Special Train.

"Countess von Bernstorff joins me in this expression of our deepest personal gratitude.

"I hope that war may be averted and that the old friendly relations between the United States and Germany may soon be restored."

The former Ambassador, together with his wife and his suite, left Washington in a special train placed at their disposal by the State Department and guarded by United States Secret Service men. The train will carry the party to within a short distance of the berth of the Danish steamship Frederick VIII.

BERNSTORFF'S HOPE.

"I hope that war may be averted and that the old friendly relations between the United States and Germany may soon be restored."

NO RAISE IN PAPER POSTAGE.

Senate Refuses To Suspend Rules and Permit "Rider."

Washington.—By a vote of 37 to 34 the Senate refused to suspend its rules and permit attachment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill of an amendment increasing the postage rates on newspapers and magazines, and decreasing to one cent the rate on drop letters. This is expected to end the fight of the provision at this session.

A machine has been invented that plants from 10,000 to 15,000 forest tree seedlings in a day when operated by three men and two horses.

FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Washington Expects That President Will Reassemble Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson is confidently expected in many quarters to issue within the next two weeks a call for an extra session of Congress to assemble immediately after the present Congress adjourns on March 4. While it is anticipated that the call would be based on the failure of the present Congress to pass the various pending Administration bills, such as railroad strike legislation, flood control legislation, the corrupt practices bill and the oil land leasing and the general dam bills, it is regarded as not unlikely that the President might want Congress available after March 4 in the event that it becomes necessary for him to undertake warlike steps against Germany.

A new United States battleship will use 27,500 electrical horsepower, enough to furnish heat, light and power to a city of 100,000 population.

WHITE HOUSE SEASON ENDS.

President and Wife To Give Dinner To Speaker and Mrs. Clark.

Washington. — The winter social season at the White House officially closed when the President and Mrs. Wilson give a dinner in honor of Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark. The guests included many of the most prominent members of Congress, several of the Cabinet members and a few outsiders.

Greece has adopted a standard time that saves half an hour of daylight, and brings the nation within the zone of Eastern European time.

A light usually attracts mosquitoes, though recent tests have proved that a light covered with a red globe will have the opposite effect.

The Australian state of Victoria is electrifying its railroad system at an expense that eventually will exceed $29,000,000.

U. S. REFUSES TO NEGOTITATE

Turns Down Overture From Germany Made Through Swiss.

PLANNING TO ARM U. S. SHIPS

State Department Recommends That Guns Be Provided For Merchantmen—Germans Oust American Relief Commission From Belgium.

Washington.—The United States has flatly rejected Germany's offer to discuss differences between the two nations while the ruthless submarine campaign is in progress.

In a note to the Swiss Minister, who presented orally the German proposal, Secretary Lansing said the United States "does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing, unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the fourth of May (the Sussex note) and acts upon the assurances."

The State Department made public the Secretary's reply, together with a memorandum which, at Mr. Lansing's suggestion, Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, had prepared, setting in writing the suggestion originally transmitted orally.

Text of Communication Exchanged.

The State Department gave out a statement as follows:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of February 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Depatrment of State makes the following statement:

"Suggestion was made orally to the Department of State late Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland that the German Government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the Secretary of State, this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss Minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

"Memorandum: The Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

'P. RITTER.'

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was dispatched:

"'My Dear Mr. Minister: I am requested by the President to say to you, in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me on the 11th instant, that the Government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it canceled the assurances which it had given this Government on the 4th of May last; but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion wih the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurance.'

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this Government and any other government or person."

The question whether navy guns shall be provided for American ship owners desiring to arm their vessels for defense against submarines has been submitted to President Wilson by the State and Navy Departments. It is understood that the State Department, the Government's spokesman on international problems, has recommended that the guns be provided.

Relief Commission Ousted.

Expulsion by the German military authorities of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France, after its two and a half years of devoted service, during which the greatest and most sustained relief work in history was built up, was officially reported to the State Department in a telegram from Ambassador Page in London. The news was received here with profound regret, the development being regarded as one of the most deplorable of the many deplorable results which have flowed from Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare on January 31.

FOR ZITTERMAN'S SAFETY.

U. S. Asks Protection For German Consul-General At Manila.

Washington.—The State Department undertook to secure from Japan a safe conduct for Dr. Zitterman, German Consul-General at Manila, who desires to proceed to Tientsin on the transport Thomas, which will touch at a Japanese port. Dr. Zitterman has also asked that the crews of war-bound German ships at Manila be sent to Baguoi, the "summer capital" of the Philippines, a finer climate.

GERMANS ORDERED DEPORTED.

Four Were Discharged From American Steamer Cacique.

Norfolk, Va.—The four Germans, Paul Goebel, Heinrich Lindeman, Paul Behrendt and Gottfried Zenk, discharged from the American steamer Cacique at Newport News have been ordered deported by the local immigration authorities who took them in charge.

American gloves are in demand in Cuba.

NO OVERT ACT YET

The President Will Not Ask for Declaration of War.

Determination of Cabinet Meeting to Avoid Any Act That May Be Construed as a Break.

Washington. — The fateful "next step" in the controversy between the United States and Germany will not be a declaration of war. This decision was reached at a meeting of President Wilson's Cabinet, which reviewed in detail the delicate international situation now confronting the nation. Still waiting for the "overt act" that will force this country to move, the President and his advisers let it be known that the following course has been decided upon:

When the President is satisfied that "American lives and American ships" have been destroyed on the high seas in violation of the submarine pledges formerly made by Germany he will lay the matter before Congress.

He will not suggest a declaration of war, but will ask authority to use the military and naval forces for the protection of the lives and rights of Americans at sea.

He will then proceed to use the military and naval forces for this purpose, leaving the next move to Germany. This would result in a "state of war," but would leave the actual declaration to Berlin.

It was stated unequivocally that the President is determined that responsibility for a physical clash between the two nations must rest with Germany, and that the United States shall under no circumstances force the issue. This determination is in line with the earnest endeavors of the administration to prevent any act which could be construed as an offense or affront to Germany during the present diplomatic break. In carrying out this determination it was stated, however, the President will see to it that no move offending the honor of the nation or transgressing the right of its citizens shall go unpunished.

Members of the Cabinet reported the machinery of the government fully prepared to carry out the program laid down by the President.

WHY BERLIN HELD UP GERARD.

London.—Dr. William von Stumm, the German under secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview printed in the Amsterdam Handelsblad, says Germany regrets that she was compelled to take the measures she adopted against Ambassador Gerard, but that the United States had prevented Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German ambassador, from telegraphing that he had received his passports.

The interview, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, was had in Norden, Prussia. Dr. Von Stumm is declared to have said that Germany received no reports from the United States about the treatment of Count Von Bernstorff, or of German consuls or German subjects in the United States.

AMERICAN RED CROSS LEAVES.

Surgeons and Nurses At Graudenz Follow Gerard's Order.

Berlin.—The American Red Cross contingent of three surgeons and three nurses, which has been on duty in the hospitals of Graudenz, Prussia, for the past two months, received an order from the American Ambassador at Berlin to leave, and departed immediately.

BLAZE IN GERMANY EMBASSY.

Starts In Bernstorff's Room, But Is Quickly Extinguished.

Washington.—Defective wiring resulted in a small blaze in Countess von Bernstorff's room at the German Embassy that created not a little consternation in the neighborhood. Firemen soon controlled the flames and declared there was nothing suspicious about the fire.

NEWSPAPERS GOING HIGH.

London Times May Raise Its Price To 14 Cents a Copy.

London.—The price of the Times may be raised to 14 cents a copy. The Times sells for 4 cents now, but an editorial announcement stated that, if necessary, the price would be increased to 14 cents, the sum for which it sold prior to 1836.

LABOR AGITATOR CONVICTED.

Guilty Of Murder For Bomb Explosion That Cost 10 Lives.

San Francisco.—Thomas J. Mooney, labor agitator, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury in the Supreme Court here for a bomb explosion, which cost 10 lives, during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

CHINA BACKING WILSON.

Threatens To Break Off Diplomatic Relations With Germany.

Peking.—The Chinese Cabinet has indorsed the American action against Germany on the submarine campaign. The Cabinet has assured the American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, that China associates itself firmly with the United States. The Chinese Government has advised the German Government that China will break off diplomatic relations if the new submarine measures are pursued.

BRITISH GAIN ADMITTED.

Berlin Says They Won Small Successes North Of the Ancre.

Berlin (via wireless to Sayville).—Heavy fighting is under way in the Ancre Valley. The Overseas News Agency says there have been severe artillery and infantry engagements for several days and that the British have attained small successes north of the Ancre at the cost of heavy losses.

The village of Grandcourt, the new agency says, was evacuated by the Germans on Monday.

FAVORS BILL FOR FORCED SERVICE

Measure Brings to a Head Much-discussed Question.

TRAINING FOR SIX MONTHS

Training of 500,000 Boys Annually, Each of Whom Would Be Furloughed Into Reserve for Nine Years After Training.

Washington.—The Senate Military Committee reported favorably a bill framed by a subcommittee creating a military and naval citizen reserve force based on universal military training and service.

While the committee report does not indicate any belief that Congress will act on the measure at this session, the bill brings to a definite head the universal service discussion of the last few months and offers a specific plan on which public sentiment can crystallize.

The bill requires six months' training without pay for all youths during their nineteenth year. Exemptions are confined to the members of the regular Army and Navy, those physically unfit, those who are the sole support of dependent relatives and those affiliated with religious creeds which forbid them to bear arms. The latter class, however, are liable for training in the noncombatant branches of the Army.

It is estimated the bill would provide for the training of 500,000 boys annually, each of whom would be furloughed into a reserve for nine years after his training period. With allowances for shrinkage of classes due to various causes as the years pass, this plan would give a total force of 3,165,000 men who had had six months' training, at the end of the first nine year cycle, all subject to call for service only in the event of a "defensive war" on the imminence thereof.

OLD TREATY URGED.

Swiss Minister Gets Request From Berlin For Affirmation.

Washington.—The Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, in charge of Germany's diplomatic interests in the United States, was requested by the Berlin Foreign Office to ask the State Department for an affirmation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828.

The German Government made a similar request of former Ambassador Gerard, which he referred to the formal diplomatic channels.

The treaty provides that in the event of war between Germany and the United States citizens of each country in the other shall have nine months to close up their affairs and depart in safety. It also gives guarantees for property.

TO TRAIN WOMEN CHAUFFEURS.

Massachusetts Will Open School In Boston.

Boston.—Plans for the instruction of women as automobile drivers in order that their services may be utilized by the State if need requires, were announced by the Massachusetts branch for women of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness. Classes in automobile driving and repairing will open here Monday.

13 PERISH IN HOTEL FIRE.

As Many More Injured In Escaping, Others Suffer From Exposure.

Minneapolis.—Thirteen lives are believed to have been lost in a fire which destroyed the Kenwood Hotel here. Bodies of 12 of the victims are believed to be buried in the ice-incased debris of the hostelry. At least a dozen persons were injured. Others are suffering from exposure.

FORD PEACE BUREAU ENDS.

Severance Of Relations Closes the Tribunal At The Hague.

London.—A Reuter's dispatch from The Hague says that the Ford Peace Bureau, established by Henry Ford, the American manufacturer, will be closed on March 1, on account of the breach of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

APPRENTICES IN INAUGURAL.

Newport Brigade Of 600 With Band Going To Washington.

Newport, R. I.—A brigade of 600 apprentice seamen with a band will go to Washington to take part in the inaugural ceremonies, in accordance with orders received at the Naval Training Station here. This is the first time the brigade has been asked to take part in the ceremonies.

SPAIN'S MARINE LOSSES HEAVY.

Twelve Per Cent. Of Shipping; Worth 70,000,000 Pesetas.

Madrid.—The Spanish mercantile marine, which in July, 1914, consisted of 640 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 846,491 tons, up to January 31 had sustained losses of ships to the value of about 70,000,000 pesetas by reason of the war. Seven steamships, aggregating 18,000 tons, and 22 ships have been sunk by mines or submarines. The losses represent about 12 per cent. of the merchant marine.

CONE JOHNSON RESIGNS.

Solicitor Of State Department To Practice Law In Texas.

Washington.—Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State Department, resigned to resume the practice of law in Texas.

The manufacture of artificial pearls at Barcelona, Spain, has developed into a great industry.

The Greek railroad system has been finally linked up to that of the rest of Europe.

PLAN MOBILIZATION OF CIVILIAN ARMY

War College Heads Prepare for Handling of Great Volunteer Force.

RAPID TRAINING PROPOSED

Special Attention Given to Selection of Officers Qualified by Experience to Lead Men Properly.

Washington.—The war college division of the general staff of the United States army has complete plans prepared for the mobilization of a citizens' army. These plans were completed some time ago in anticipation of the time when the United States might be called upon to enter into hostilities against a first-class power. These plans were based, it is said, upon the possibility that the first call for volunteers might be for 1,000,000 men. The war college recently prepared an official paper dealing with the raising of a volunteer army.

"Under existing laws and under contemporaneous conditions therewith," says the war college, "it has heretofore been assumed that in the event of a war with a first-class power the United States would require not less than half a million of men for the first line, behind which could be prepared the greater army of citizen soldiers upon whom our main reliance for national defense is conditionally placed."

Subject to President's Call.

The organization of volunteer armies can only be undertaken following the presidential proclamation stating the number needed, and on this subject the war college says:

"Volunteer forces may be raised, organized and maintained only during the existence or imminence of war, and only after congress shall have authorized the president to raise such forces. Congress could, however, by legislative enactment, authorize the president to raise such forces in time of peace.

"When so authorized, the president will issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired for each arm, corps, or department, within such limits as may be fixed by law. It is probable that the proclamation will also recite the causes that make the call necessary and will state that the enlisted men shall be taken, as far as practicable, from the several states, territories and District of Columbia in proportion to the respective populations thereof.

"Following the call of the president for volunteers, the secretary of war notifies the governors, etc., as in a call for militia, informing them of the quota for their respective states, the existing militia organizations that will be received into the volunteers, the new organizations that it is desired to raise, and the maximum and minimum strength of organizations."

All terms of enlistments, it is pointed out, "will be the same as that for the regular army, exclusive of reserve periods," and no person can be enlisted for the volunteer forces "who is not effective and able-bodied," and who is not within the ages stipulated for that service under the law as it exists at the time of the president's call. Neither can any man be enlisted who does not speak the English language, while persons under eighteen years of age can be accepted only with the signed approval and consent of the parent or guardian of that person.

Recruiting, Rendezvous and Depots.

The war college continues:

"With a view to recruiting and maintaining all organizations of the land forces as near their prescribed strength as practicable, the necessary rendezvous and depots will be established by the secretary of war and will be directly controlled by him. Here the recruits will be enlisted and trained. For the purposes of instruction and discipline, the troops at the recruit depots may be organized into companies and battalions, at the discretion of the secretary of war. The noncommissioned officers and privates will be of such grades and numbers as the president may prescribe.

"It is apparent that the recruits at the rendezvous and depots are intended to form a reserve battalion for each regiment or equivalent thereof of regulars and volunteers only; for the act also provides that in order to maintain the land militia organization at their maximum strength the recruit rendezvous and depots in any state or territory may, at the request of the governor thereof, enlist and train recruits for land militia in the service of the United States from such state or territory. All the officers required for such recruit rendezvous and depots will be volunteers of the proper arm of the service.

Appointment of Officers.

"All volunteer officers are appointed by the president, but the number and grade of such officers shall not exceed the number and grade of like officers provided for a like force of the regular army, and they will be subject to such assignment to duty and transfers as the president may direct.

"In order that the lives of those patriotic citizens who may volunteer for service may be safeguarded and conserved and not risked under persons lacking in experience in the care of soldiers in camp and in battle, the war department has decided and announced that the appointment to volunteer commissions will be made from those classes of our citizens who have had such experience, and that from those classes the selections will be made in the following order:

(A)—Persons who have had experience as commissioned officers in the regular army of the United States and ex-officers of volunteers of proved experience and efficiency.

(B)—Non-commissioned officers of experience in the regular army.

(C)—Persons who have had experience as officers in the militia.

(D)—Persons who have qualified according to law under prescribed examinations to test their fitness to command and control men in the field.

(E)—Graduates of educational institutions of military standing to which regular army officers are detailed as professors of military science under the law.

(F)—Should the necessary number of volunteer officers required not be furnished from the above classes, the war department will give civilians lacking in actual military experience an opportunity to appear for examination to test their fitness for commissions, before boards which the war department proposes to create in the several states.

Begin Training at Once.

Under the caption "Training of Volunteers" the war college pamphlet reads:

"The training of volunteer troops must begin without delay after their induction into the service. No time must be lost. It should begin at the company rendezvous, without waiting for complete mobilization. Under our traditional policy of relying principally for defense upon citizen soldiers, the larger part of our land forces will not be fully trained on the outbreak of war. It is more than probable that we shall have to employ some of them with little or no training as soon as they can be assembled in suitable units.

"The amount and character of the training will at first be directly proportional to the time consumed, provided a rational scheme be followed. How much time will be available it is impossible to predict. It is reasonable to assume, however, that in the event of a war with an oversea enemy it will be the time required for our enemy to establish at least a partial control of the sea sufficient to open the way for landing of expeditionary forces.

"Any system of training, however, good in itself, will fail to bring the desired results unless there are available a sufficient number of trained instructors, officers and noncommissioned officers. The blind cannot lead the blind."

Referring to the mobilization of the volunteer armies, the war college points out that all points of mobilization have been selected, one in each state of the Union, and that these preliminary arrangements have been approved by both the federal and state authorities. These plans provide for the necessary buildings, for water supply, and all other essential needs which will arise.

Arizona Mightiest of All Fighting Vessels.

The Arizona, the newest addition to the United States battleship division, not only is the biggest of Uncle Sam's sea fighters, but no other naval power has a fighting vessel that can reach it in size.

It is larger by 200 tons that the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo, of which it is a sister ship.

It will be a damaging foe for an enemy to meet. Its twelve 14-inch guns fire a broadside of 20,000 pounds of steel, which can be directed accurately at a mark 15 miles distant. The broadside is 6,000 pounds more than the combined broadsides of the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire, ships that have been placed in the reserve fleet.

The displacement of the Arizona is 31,600 tons. It is propelled by oil-burning engines, which drive it at a speed averaging 20 knots an hour.

WAITS IN SILENT GRIEF FOR NEWS OF LOVED ONES

Plight of Bereaved Englishman In New York Brings Home to Watchers —Tragedy of New Warfare.

New York.—It took the silent grief of John M. Little, Englishman, to bring keenly home to the officials and clerks of the Anchor line offices the loss of the California, one of the liners sunk as a result of Germany's new submarine campaign.

Modestly, almost diffidently, Little, a spare, slight man, asked for news of his wife and four children, steerage passengers. The latest cable, he was told, reported his wife and one child missing—the others had been saved.

"But the wife and baby," he pleaded. "Can't you give me a word of hope?"

No one dared reply. Tears welled from Little's eyes and rolled unrestrainedly down his cheeks. The bustling activity stopped and heads were bowed.

Straightening himself with an effort Little squared his shoulders and walked away, the tears still streaming down his face.

Not a word was uttered as the work of the busy office was resumed.

May Adopt Canadian Plan.

New York.—Should the United States decide to raise a vast army, military men say, many features of the Canadian system will be adopted on account of the similarity of conditions in the two countries.

Canada's plan has been to form battalions which are the equivalent in numbers and organization to regiments in the United States service by first detailing a full complement of officers.

When the commissioned posts of a unit are filled the noncommissioned officers are drawn from the ranks of units already established. Then the final work of building the unit up to full strength is begun.

From the officers' training corps the company, battery or troop commanders and their subaltern officers are drawn. Those of higher command are promoted from other organizations. It is understood one of the first moves by the war department in the event of the necessity of forming a big army will be the organization of an officers' training corps like Canada's.

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MORE MURAL PAINTINGS

Until the placing in the Senate Chamber of the handsome mural painting by Stanley M. Arthurs, "The Departure of Col. Haslett's Regiment From Dover Green, July 1776," there had been no artistic commemoration by brush, chisel or verse, of any of the many famous episodes which justly render memorable the history of our state.

It has been well observed that the school children of Delaware are more familiar with the notable events in the annals of the New England states than with those of their own state, because everyone of those commonwealths have lavished no end of pains and money to immortalize in bronze, marble, oil or poetry the noteworthy achievements of their ancestors.

Rich as is our State in interesting and notable historical events, pertaining both to the State and to the Nation, this neglect is a great loss to both, and certainly reflects little credit upon ourselves as inhabitants of one of the thirteen original Revolutionary states.

We understand a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Culver appropriating $10,000 for five mural paintings to be placed in the Senate.

For its own honor the Diamond State, should thus show in immortal art that lively appreciation of the deeds of its famous forebears which their high merits demand.

Finally, as a source of education and inspiration to the youth of our state such pictorial representations of the deeds and virtues of our heroic ancestors should be made accessible.

As he pens this, there comes to the writer's memory the words he read many years ago in his Sallust's History of the Jugurthine War: "I have often heard Scipio, Quintus Maximus, and other illustrious Romans say that as they beheld the waxen images of their ancestors they felt their minds vehemently incited to virtue—animum sibi vehementissume ad virtutem accendi." The Transcript trusts this bill will pass.

WORDS VS. DEEDS

MR. Wilson, with all his admired verbal felicity is unable to write or speak plain English—language that all who hear or read can understand. With him pretty phrases, catchy words are everything, and that, too, whether they mean anything or nothing, or even flatly contradict facts.

In plain violation of the Constitution giving to Congress only the right to declare war, Mr. Wilson ordered the fleet to assault Vera Cruz. In the taking of that city 20 Americans and 200 Mexicans were killed. And yet in the face of such bloody facts as these, Mr. Wilson made the absurd public declaration that war was not being made on Mexico!

Germany has killed 200 Americans and sunk numbers of American ships; aye, at this very moment our entire merchant marine is virtually a prisoner in our docks because Germany is making a piratical war on the shipping of the whole world. The Commercial and Manufacturing business of the whole country is being brought to a stand still by her murderous policy. For over a week 5000 sacks of European mail were held for this cause, and only at last forwarded when an English ship volunteered to carry them. Our transatlantic steamers are afraid to sail, and all bookings have been cancelled indefinitely. We dare not use the free ocean, because the Kaiser forbids! Finally, 72 Americans sailors are now held prisoners in Germany for the crime of sailing on the ocean after the Kaiser had forbidden it!

And yet the phrase-maker in the White House is waiting for Germany to commit "some overt act," before doing anything to assert the rights of our country and to protect the lives and property of our citizens. It would seem that nothing short of a German bomb exploded under the August executive seat would in the eyes of the occupant "amount to an overt act"!

Unfortunately for our country this weak, foolish word-quibbling in the White House that mistakes words for deeds has brought all our troubles upon us both at the hands of Greaser bandits and of German pirates, not to speak of English impudence. A firm declaration at the outset of our rights and a purpose to maintain them, couched in a few plain words such as presidents like Washington, Jackson, Cleveland and Roosevelt have used, would have checked these outrages on the very threshold.

America stands humiliated in the eyes of all the world. The ignoble course of her rulers for the past four years have brought her proud fame, pretty near that of the despised Hermit Nation or that of huge, helpless China. Had this peril suddenly arisen, one could believe Mr. Wilson was manouvering for time to put the country in a state of defence, but he has for two years and a half, refused to increase either the army or the navy, and therefore that excuse will not avail. Meanwhile, the great American Nation is humbly submitting to the murderous insolence of the German autocrat—and waiting for him "to commit an overt act!"

HELPING BOYS TO BE BOYS.

How many of the men who are taking such a deep interest in the boys of today recall with clear vision their own boyhood? It is necessary to do this, or their efforts are likely to be misdirected. The normal boy is not only possessed of the germ of tremendous possibilities, as the potential man of the future, but he is also a compound of contradictions, a storehouse of energy, and his untutored mind is bent to experimentation as sparks fly upward. He must have an outlet, and if this is denied him one way, he will find it in another, says Omaha Bee. And this is why such a movement as the Boy Scouts is of service. Here an effort has been made to unite in a practical way the training that is useful with the opportunity for reasonable display of animal spirits; tendencies that might become destructive are turned to service, and the boy is helped to be a boy while being taught things good for him to know when he comes to manhood. His mind and his body are brought into co-ordinated activity, he finds latent faculties awakened and dormant powers brought to life and development. Discipline of word and act trains him to control of thought and impulse, and without hindrance of natural desires he is shown how fun may be had in ways that harm none and may help many.

The government "bird census" of 1914 indicated an average of six pairs of robins and five pairs of English sparrows on each farm tract of the standard size (108 acres) used in the enumeration. The accuracy of these figures was widely questioned by people who felt sure that the English sparrow was by far the commonest bird in the northeastern United States. However, the recently published results of the 1915 census also indicate the greater abundance of robins, in the proportion of eight pairs to six, says Scientific American. A recent estimate by F. L. Burns based on his sectional census made in 1914 at Berwyn, Pa., places the total population of English sparrows in the United States east of the Mississippi river at 165,000,000 individuals.

Now that the government has built a railroad in Alaska there bids fair to be an accumulation of experience at public expense. Stories of the attempt to operate trains in the coastal region beyond the genial influence of the Japanese current are interesting and may not be greatly exaggerated. It is declared that icicles big enough to stall a train froze on the tracks. The carwheels froze to the rails while the icicles were being cut, and had to be thawed with heavy jets of steam. The steam jets froze as the wheels were freed, and then the telegraph wires refused to work. Perhaps there will have to be a closed season on railroads in Alaska except near the coast.

There are 19,316 living holders of Yale degrees, according to the annual directory of living graduates of the university. The total number of degrees awarded since the foundation of the college is 30,164. The geographical distribution of graduates show that New York city is the largest. Yale center with 3,278. New Haven is second with 1,645 and Chicago third with 715. In foreign countries Tokyo, Japan, has the largest number, 48. More than one-fifth of the graduates practice law.

California now has a rival in Oregon, which is growing prunes abundantly, and Virginia has a rival in Texas, where the farmers are enthusiastically growing peanuts. With plenty of peanuts and plenty of prunes the country can continue to look forward to both sustenance and joy.

A man, one hundred and one years old, says the young people of today are living too fast. But when he goes on to say that his engines are working smoothly and his carburetor is in "prime condition," we suspect he's a rather swift proposition himself.

Another thing. When the old bachelor waits until he is sixty before getting married, he will be very apt to spend the balance of his life wondering why people waste money buying dolls and toys for children.

A new $50 counterfeit bill is said to be in circulation, but the most distant stars are hardly less visible to the naked eye of the average man than any sort of $50 bill, good or bad.

Children are often praised as prodigies nowadays for saying things that the kids of the old-time used to get slapped for and sent from the table.

REACTION MORE THAN ADVANCE.

Wonder tales of achievements in surgery and miraculously swift healing of wounds come from Europe. They tend to make one think that perhaps some good is to flow from the war—a new medical science, the conquest of disease and the dispatch of ancient terrors associated with operations. A doctor has been telling us something about these marvels. He says that the most advanced methods of treating wounds are unsuitable in Europe, as they call for a great deal of care for each individual case. The wounded pour in from the battle front in a flood. It has become necessary to meet the situation by reviving practices in use many years ago but cast aside as better ones were developed, says Toledo Blade. To the young surgeon some of these old discoveries were new. They have for him the aspects of novelty. And novelty always awakens enthusiasm. The reader has been told that armor has come into use again. He has heard of the discarding of rifles and the making of long, heavy, skull-hacking knives. The machine gun is a modernized blunderbus, the "tank" a hint from the Romans. The resumption of surgical treatment for a long time in the discard harmonizes with the reaction in military methods.

The federal government is investigating birds, with a view to discovering whether they are harmful or helpful to mankind. Of forty or fifty species, exclusive of hawks and owls, thus far put through this scientific third degree, only one has been found harmful, the English sparrow. This quarrelsome little creature is an unqualified nuisance, says Chicago Journal. All other birds of the group mentioned are either innocuous or helpful, and many of them are worth well nigh their weight in gold to the farmer and fruit raiser. Of hawks and owls there are 75 species found in this country, only six of which are injurious. The rest either do no harm at all or more than make up for occasional depredations by their services in keeping down vermin. The moral seems to be that when in doubt about the character of a bird, give it the benefit of that doubt. The chances are about 14 to 1 that even the suspected hawk or owl is a friend in disguise and other feathered creatures, with the single exception of the sparrow, are just and righteous altogether.

There prevails in some parts of Brittany a curious marriage custom. On certain fete days the marriageable girls appear in red petticoats, with white or yellow borders round them. The number of borders denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter. Each white band denotes 100 francs per annum; each yellow band represents 1,000.

A San Francisco woman, suing for divorce, alleges that her husband measures and doles out all her food. He must be a relative of the man in the story who gave his children a penny if they would go without supper and then in the morning charged them two cents apiece for breakfast.

An Omaha judge says he has never seen an auburn-haired woman in the divorce court. And yet most of the women who get into the divorce court are red-headed over something or other.

Young lady, remember this: The fellow who tells you he thinks it no harm for a girl to smoke would be as mad as a hornet if he were to see his sister puffing a cigarette.

The reason you should feed the birds now is because they help to feed you in summer time by helping to protect the growing crops from weeds and insect pests.

Prominent among the men who complain bitterly about the high cost of living are those who seldom read the advertisements in the newspapers.

One baby can fill a mother's heart completely, but the Lord has fixed it so that the heart can stretch quite enough to accommodate twins.

People who like porridge made from oatmeal or other cereals are advised to buy in bulk instead of packages and avoid the high cost of living.

Roses Unpalatable.

In China they serve a ragout of rose leaves which has been unattractively described as a "mixture of salt, sour and other indescribable flavors such as forbade a repetition." Germans make a very excellent tart and preserve from the tips or seed vessels of the rose.

All the Difference.

When a mother whips the children for their good nothing is thought of it. She is doing what she ought. But when a stepmother does the same thing for their good something is thought and said as well. Then it's abuse.—Exchange.

Second Choice.

"I'm writing a story for one of the leading magazines," remarked Scribson, with a lofty air. "Indeed," replied his caustic friend. "And which one of the inferior magazines do you think will publish it?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Way.

Bystander—"I suppose you would like to take a ride without worrying about tires and the like?" Motorist (fixing a puncture)—"You bet I would." Bystander—"Well, here's a car ticket."—Chaparral.

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale without reserve, on his farm known as the "Old Jefferson Farm," on the road from McDonough to Fort Penn,

Tues., Feb. 27th, 1917

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

21 HEAD of

Horses, Mules, Colts.

No 1. TOPSY, brown mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a splendid driver, sound, work anywhere.

No. 2. FUSTY, bay mare, 5 years old, 16 hands high, a dandy driver, all around worker.

No. 3 STAR, brown mare, 12 years old, good brood mare, work anywhere, with foal.

No. 4. DEARIE, brown mare, 16 years old, a splendid saddle hack, good brood mare, all around worker, with foal.

No. 5. MABEL, bay mare, 10 years old, a good driver, some speed, work anywhere.

No. 6. DEXTER, bay horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, stylish, a dandy driver, work anywhere.

No. 7. DUKE, bay horse, 12 years old, and an all rounder.

No. 8. ROLAND, bay horse, 9 years old, good horse.

No. 9. DAN, dark roan horse, 3 years old in April, promises a good horse, chunky build.

No. 10. DEWEY, bay horse, 7 years old, splendid driver, work anywhere, safe and sound.

Nos 11, 12, 13 and 14. 4 Yearling Colts, all nice colts, good size and sound.

Nos. 15 and 16. DOLLY and DOVE, pair mules, 14 years old, chunky build, good as ever hooked.

Nos. 17 and 18. POLLY and NED, pair of small mules, 6 years old They can't be beat, pulled 4200 lbs. coal from Crothers Bros, Mt. Pleasant, Del., to Port Penn

Nos. 19, 20 and 21. 3 Mules, coming 2 years old, very promising.

30 Head of Cattle

One Short Horn Durham Bull, 2 years old, is registered, papers go with him; Holstein, Durham and Guernsey Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. I haven't an old cow. I raised every one with very few exceptions. Some are milking and some are close springers.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

One Deering Binder, good as new; 2 Deering Mowers, in good order; 1 Horse Rack, 3 Farm Wagons, two of them Aspril make; 1 Top Market Wagon, 1 Manure Spreader, in good order; 3 Hay Riggings, 2 Top Buggies, 1 Pack Wagon, Disc Harrow, 1 Spring-tooth Harrow, 1 Spring-tooth Lotte combined; 1 Wood Roller, 2 Wood Harrows, 1 Iron Harrow, 1 Corn Planter, new; lot of Corn Planting Wire, different sizes, 2 1-horse Plows, 1 2-horse Plow 1 1-horse Plow, 1 John Deere Riding Plow, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Timothy and Clover Seeder, Wagon Poles, 1 Pair Spring Carts, 4 Wheelbarrows, 1 Sleigh Cart, 1 Road Scoop, Wire Stretcher, Wire Cutters, Block and Tackle, Hay Fork, Rope, Farm Bell, 7 Feed Chests, hold one-half ton each; 1 Carpenter Work Bench, 1 Weeder, 2 Wood Hog Troughs, 1 Iron Horse Trough, 2 Galvanized Hog Troughs, Cow Chains, 3 sets Double Harness, 1 set Chain Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, Collars, Bridles, Halters, 10 sets Plow Harness, Single, Double, 3 and 4-horse Traces, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, 1 Power or Foot Grind Stone, 1 Foot or Hand Grind Stone, 1 4-horse Gasoline Engine, runs gasoline or coal oil, Magneto, requires no dry cells; 1 No. 1 Feed Grinder, 1 Cream Separator, 1 40 lbs. Churn and Worker, combined, the best thing on the market for making butter, with power or hand, lot of Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, lot of 1 inch and 3-4 inch Galvanized Iron Pipe, lot of Old Wagons, 1 Pump Jack, 1 Iron Pump, Hand Saw, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, everything that goes to supply a well conducted farm.

HOGS.

Ten Sows, 15 Shoats, 60 to 90 lbs; 50 Pigs, ready to wean time of sale; 2 Boar Hogs.

POULTRY.

Consisting of 200 Chickens, several strains; 15 White Pekin Ducks, 3 Turkey Gobblers and two Hens, Mammoth Bronz; 4 Geese, 3 Muscovy Ducks, 3 Guineas, Chicken Coops, Founts and Feeders.

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

One Parlor Suite, 1 Couch, Chairs, Tables, Food Safe, wire screened; Benches, Cooking Utensils, Porch Rockers, Window Curtains, Washing Machine, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Sink and Hot Water Tanks.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under the Cash will be required, over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest to be added from day of Sale. No goods are to be removed until these terms are complied with.

ALBERT KUMPEL.

D. P. Hutchinson, Auc.
Clarence E. Pool, Inside Clerk.
Henry Kronemeire, Outside Clerk.

The ladies of the Port Penn M. E. church will serve dinner for the benefit of the church. Come and enjoy yourself, helping the ladies.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 350S W

NOTICE!

1917 Dog License Tags are now ready at the Town Clerk's Office.

D. W. STEVENS, Clerk.

Public Sale Public Sale

The undersigned desiring to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the "H. M. Pleasanton Farm," on the road from Summit Bridge to St. Georges.

Wed., Feb. 21, 1917.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Sharp.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

17 Horses, Colts, Mules

No. 1. JOHNY, bay horse, 5 years old.
No. 2. MAUD, bay mare, 8 years old.
No. 3. MAY, black mare, 6 years old.
No. 4. SADIE, iron gray mare, 6 years old.
No. 5. BELL, iron gray mare, 5 years old.
No. 6. MAY, sound black colt, coming 3 years old.
Nos. 7 and 8. NED and PETE, pair iron grey mules, 4 years old.
Nos. 9 and 10 DAN and JOE, pair black mules, coming 3 years old
Nos. 11 and 12. SUSE and BECK, pair bay mules, coming 3 years old.
Nos 13 and 14 Pair bay mules, coming 2 years old.
No. 15. GYPSY, black colt, coming 2 years old in June.
No. 16. BILLY, bay colt, coming 2 years old.
No. 17. Suckling colt.

20 Cattle

Consisting of 13 head of fine milch cows, 3 heifers, coming 2 years old; 3 heifers, coming 1 year old; 1 bull, 2 years old.

Two brood sows, 7 shoats, weighing about 100 pounds apiece, 6 shoats, weighing abhut 50 pounds apiece.

POULTRY:—One hundred Chickens, sell by the pound, half Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte; 3 ducks, 1 Drake

Lot of good Hay by the ton. Half interest in 60 acres of wheat in ground.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Two Aspril farm wagons, Ideal manure spreader, McCormick binder, low truck; McCormick mower, roller, Clark double disc harrow, Pike harrow, 62 teeth; Oliver spring-tooth harrow, 23 teeth; Penn grain drill, hay rake, Hosier corn planter, hay rigging, Oliver gang plow, three-horse Oliver plow, one-horse Warder plow, Oliver sulkey cultivator, 1 wagon jack, three-hand cultivators, grind stone, Vanheckle grain fan, platform scales, clover seeder, good as new; forge, iron drill, emory wheel, barn shovel, 1, 2, 3 and 4 horse trees; feed box, forks, shovels and spades, 75 grain bags, 2 spring seats, peach bed and springs, dearborn pole, Aspril dearborn, handy milk wagon, rubber tire buggy, 2 york carriages, one as good as new; 3 sets wagon harness, set of chain harness, 8 collars, set of horse clippers, 8 bridles, 3 sets carriage harness, fly net, 5 milk cans, buckets, 3 barrels, 2 tubs, slop cart, 2 gallon lard press, sausage grinder, 6 sets plow harness, lot of household goods.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $20 or under cash, all over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until these terms are complied with.

B. H. & E. H. PLEASANTON.

EUGENE RACINE, Auct.
F. L. PRICE, Inside Clerk.

Public Sale

On the "J. K. Williams Farm" near Odessa, Del.

Tues., Feb. 20, '17

Valuable Live Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Farming Implements. Hay and Household Goods.

See Posters for particulars.

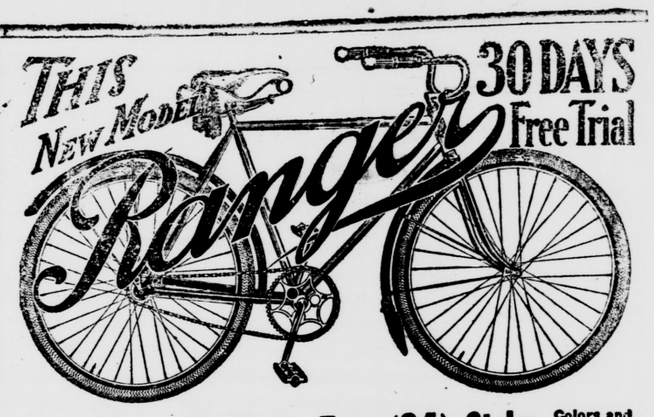
EDWIN S. WOOD.

D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

PUBLIC SALE!

At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.

WM. H. KLAIR,
8th & Tatnal St., Wilmington, Del.



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of *"Ranger"* Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from *$11.75, $13.75, $15.75* up. There is a *MEAD* Bicycle for *every* rider, at a price made possible only by our *FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER* sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries *at prices so low they will astonish you.* Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you *all charges prepaid* your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for *ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.* This wonderful offer is *absolutely genuine.* No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, *Electric Lighting Outfits,* all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for refitting your *old* Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at *HALF USUAL PRICES.* Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new *"RANGER."* You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. *DO NOT BUY* until you get it and our *wonderful* new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Advance in Prices

Effective March 1st, 1917, all of the following prices will be advanced at least 25 per cent., some colors 100 per cent., however we will accept orders while our present stock lasts, as follows:

Inside House Paint, White	$1.90
Outside House Paint, White	1.90
All popular colors of house paints except Vermillion and Green	1.90
Vermillion	2.25
All shades of Green	2.25
Red Barn Paint (1 gal. cans)	1.25
Red Barn Paint (5 gal. cans)	1.10
Light Brown Barn Paint (½ Barrel)	.90
Light Brown Barn Paint (1 Barrel)	.75

All of this stock was bought before the recent advance in prices and it is guaranteed to be mixed from pure linseed oil and white lead. Write or call for our color cards.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

These are CASH prices

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$700,000.00

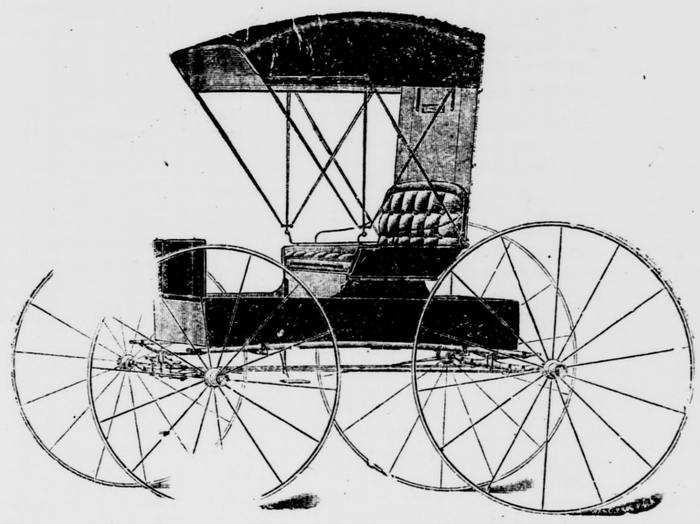
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

A Hint.

"Oh, I just love animals; don't you?" gurgled the sweet young thing.

"Sure. Let's have a Welsh rabbit," said the accommodating youth.—Town Topics.

SWAMP-ROOT STOPS SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, remember it is needless to suffer—go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This prescription was used by Dr. Kilmer in his private practice and was so very effective that it has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, 50c and $1.00, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Poor Fellow Had to Walk.

"Tell me of your early educational hardships."

"Well, I lived seven blocks from a Carnegie library, and we had no automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CUTICURA KILLS DANDRUFF

The Cause of Dry, Thin and Falling Hair and Does It Quickly—Trial Free.

Anoint spots of dandruff, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man, and next morning if a woman. When Dandruff goes the hair comes. Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Extreme Caution.

"Jenks' fad is insisting that everything in his life must have flavor."

"Yes, he will not even sit down to a table unless sure the wood is seasoned."

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S., Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

Sense of Justice.

"That parrot I bought uses violent language."

"Lady," replied the dealer, "I won't deny that he does swear some. But you must give him credit for the fact that he doesn't drink nor gamble."

If you suspect that your child has Worms, a single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will settle the question. Its action upon the Stomach and Bowels is beneficial in either case. No second dose or after purgative necessary. Adv.

Excessively Polite.

"Mary, how tall is a giant?" asked Henry.

"Oh, I don't know," said the nurse; "about as tall as a house."

"And how tall is a house?"

"How should I know? Don't ask so many questions. I have no idea how tall a house is."

"Excuse me, Mary," said Henry with dignity, "I forgot that you were too poor to know anything about houses."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Man Who Knows.

"The doctor says I am working too hard."

"I'd put more faith in that diagnosis if it came from your boss."

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Sure Enough.

"The doctor says I'm eating too much sweet stuff. Says sugar makes you lazy. Think it does?"

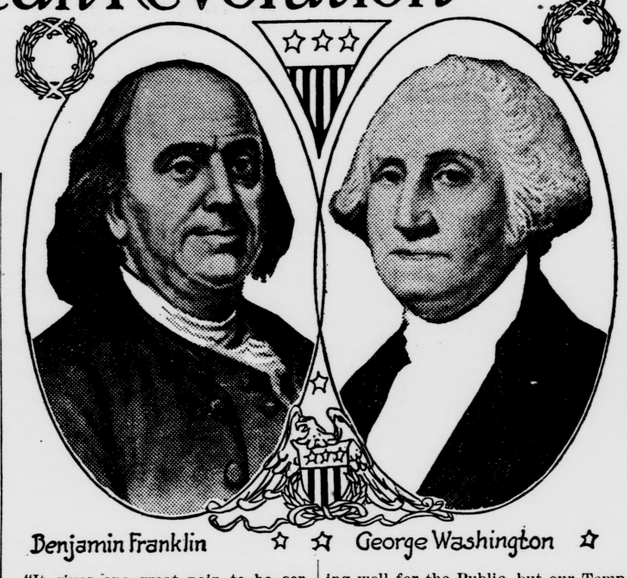
"Loaf sugar might."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It is reported that an Ohio temperance advocate refused to have his portrait painted unless it was done in water colors.

Old Letters Throw New Light on American Revolution

Enemies of Washington and Franklin almost succeeded in wrecking the struggling cause.



Benjamin Franklin ☆ ☆ George Washington ☆

LAST year during the "Clean-up week" in Philadelphia, some descendants of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, worked their way to an unused attic. Having decided to dispose of an old desk, curiosity caused them to search its drawers, with the result that a pile of yellow and faded letters, written by the men who created the nation, was uncovered. A glance through them showed their great importance, says Joseph Jackson in the Public Ledger.

A reading of some of the letters shows that there will have to be a rearrangement of values of some of the leading characters of the Revolution.

In the letters we see how cabals and intrigues and backbiting ranged through the whole governing and official classes. Washington's place as commander-in-chief was resented by some, Franklin was alleged by his companions in France to be too old and too indolent, one who should be sent home. Congress was removed to Baltimore before there was any necessity for the change, and the delegates murmured at being compelled to live in a town where there were such poor accommodations.

Morris evidently was regarded as the true friend of both Washington and Franklin, and to him came the tales of the intrigues against them and how the fate of the war hung in the balance for a time, for had Washington been deprived of his command the whole campaign would have been thrown into confusion and into the arms of the British commander. Had Franklin been removed from France at the instigation of his companions, the support that eventually made the nation free would have been withheld.

It is very well known, of course, that John Adams had declared that he was sick of the Fabian system and that he thanked God that it was another and not Washington that received the glory for the Saratoga convention. But, in a letter written by Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration, under date of Williamsburg, Va., December 18, 1777, it is found that both Samuel and John Adams were in league to get rid of Washington. The R. H. L. noted in the letter is, of course, Richard Henry Lee.

"We have a story circulating here," Harrison wrote, "that there has been a motion made in Congress to divide the command of the army and that R. H. L. was at the bottom of it. It makes much noise, and if true, will effectually do his business. We are also informed that Genl. Washington's character has been attack'd publicly by S. & J. Adams, and that the Genl. has been so inform'd.

"Your being sent to Camp gives me some reason to fear that these reports may be true, and that my worthy Friend resents such treatment, I know his Value & would not loose him. If we do, America will repent it by the loss of her Liberty. The Confederation is unanimously agreed to by both Branches of the Legislature.

"There is one part of it I confess I couldn't have wish'd to have alter'd, which gives the Congress power of regulating the Trades, and of course granting a monopoly of the whole, or any part of it to any Nations it pleases, tho' some of our connoisseurs say they have no such power, there being no express grant of it, which they say is necessary to constitute the right, and that it can't be obtained by implication. I shall be glad of your opinion on the matter.

"The Men of War still keep us Blocked up and I dare say will do so all the Winter, in which case many Vessels will rot with their Loads in them, and yours amongst the Rest, and my Ships I fear will share the same fate on the stocks, which will be a most deadly stroke to me, if they do stay the Winter, it will be on acct. of the Frigate at Baltimore which they seem determined not to let proceed to Sea.

"We have not a word of News, nor any thing that I know of worth your Notice, except that this Country will act an Example I hope to the rest of her Sister States, by sending her full quota of Troops, and raising as much money as the People can bear. If all the rest do so we may once again meet with joyful countenances and Cheerful Hearts."

In a letter dated February 15, 1778, Harrison says:

"It gives one great pain to be certainly inform'd that there are some in the Senate who dislike our General. I have long suspected it, nay, I something more than suspect it, but had my hopes that his continued Labours and the situation he has ever been in, of always being inferior to the Enemy in numbers, and his men in want of every necessary, circumstances well known in Congress, would in the end have made every man his friend, and have satisfied them that more than he has done would not have been done by any man, and that we have no one that could in any degree have equal'd him; I am as confident of this as I am of my existence that the favorite of the day [Charles Lee?] is as far inferior to him, as he is inferior to any officer in the army, and this truth America will experience to her cost, if ever he should be placed at the head of her armies. Certain I am of one thing, that if this measure takes place a great part of the strength of this Country will be immediately taken off.

"The General is fully inform'd of all these Cabals, they prey on his Constitution, sink his Spirits, and will in the end I fear prove fatal to him. If this should be the case excuse me for once more repeating it, America will loose perhaps her only prop. He well knows bad consequences would follow his resignation, or he would not leave it in the power of the wicked and designing, thus to insult him. With a few words more I shall finish this painful Subject, **Be Ware of Your Board of War.**

"I am truly sorry for the conduct of your brother, and the disagreeable Scrape he has brot you into, tho' it certainly can not operate to your disadvantage with thinking men.

"If you should be under the disagreeable necessity of removing your family this way, and you think I can in any Manner be Serviceable to them, I beg you will command me without reserve; and I think on this occasion you should not depend too much on what you expect Providence will do for us. Such Enthusiasm is very commendable in the Statesman, but may be carried too far in the Husband and Father.

"Let me earnestly recommend the immediate removal of your Family for it is my opinion Gen. Howe will open the Campaign by the first of April well knowing that our recruits can't join the army till May, in which case our Worthy General will once more be induced to the mortifying necessity of retreating."

There are several letters by William Hooper, one of the North Carolina delegation, in which one gets the idea that, more than even moderns do, the country then believed its fate depended upon the efforts of Washington as commander in chief, and that to change horses or to divide responsibility with another commander would be fatal to the American cause.

Three letters from Franklin, two of them written while the philosopher was in France, give a very comprehensive view of the difficulties he encountered through the jealousy of his companions. The first letter is dated at Paris, December 21, 1777, and shows that harmony was lacking among the American ministers sent there by congress.

"I remember that long before I was ordered here," he wrote, "you did me the Honour to say, you should not dislike being sent to France with me. Since being here, I have frequently wish'd that Appointment had taken place. I think I should have pass'd my time more comfortably. We are now five of us in this City, all honest and Capable Men (if I may include myself in that Description) and all meaning well for the Public, but our Tempers do not suit, and we are got into Disputes and Contentions that are not to our Credit, and which I have sometimes feared would go to Extremes.

"You know the natural Disposition of some of us, how jealous, how captious, how suspicious even of real Friends, and how positive, after suspecting a while, that the Suspicions are certain Truths, Confirmations strong as Proofs from Holy Writ. You will, therefore, I am persuaded, if Complaints of one another should come to your hands, make due Allowance for such Tempers, and suffer no Man to be condemn'd unheard, I do not write thus on my own Account, as I am not apprehensive of your receiving any Complaints of me; for tho' it is difficult to live in peace with such Characters, how much soever one esteems them for the Virtue and Abilities they otherwise possess, I have, however, done it tolerably hitherto; but as I am not sure it can last, I wish most sincerely that we were separated; for our being together seems of no Use, and, as we hinted formerly in a joint Letter, is attended with many inconveniences.

"Such Inconveniences being formerly experienced by other States, I suppose the Reason, that no Power in Europe, for a Century past, has sent more than one Person to one Court. Possibly this desirable Event may soon take place, for if France & Spain acknowledge us as independent States, the other Courts will follow, and receive our Envoys.

"I have the Pleasure to assure you, that all Europe is of our side except the King of England and his Placemen and Pensioners, Contractors and Expectors. There is, however, a furious Ferment in his Parliament about his Measures, and if you could be fortunate enough to treat Howe as you have done Burgoyne, he would be in danger of the old House falling on his Head."

In the next letter, which is dated from Passy, June 3, 1780, Franklin expresses himself upon the subject of free ships and free goods. What he had to say must be illuminating in the present European struggle and its effect upon neutral commerce of the world.

"We are impatient to hear from America, no Accounts of the Operations before Charlestown later than the 9th of March having yet came to hand. Everything here in Europe continues to wear a good Face. Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland are raising a strong Naval Force, to establish the free Navigation for Neutral Ships, and of all their Cargoes, tho' belonging to Enemies, except contraband; that is, military Stores.

"France and Spain have approved of it, and it is likely to become henceforth the Law of Nations, that free Ships make free Goods. England does not like this Confederacy. I wish they would extend it still further, and ordain that unarm'd Trading Ships, as well as Fishermen, and Farmers, should be respected, as working for the common Benefit of Mankind, and never be interrupted in their Operations even by national Enemies, but let those only fight with one another whose Trade it is, and who are armed and paid for the purpose."

The last Franklin item consists of a contemporary copy of a letter in cipher to Franklin acquainting him that Congress had passed a resolution expressing the sense of that body that he was not exerting himself with the Government of France in a manner to benefit America. On this Franklin added a line to Morris, saying, "I need not tell you that Messrs. Lee, &c., are among the foremost to make these assertions."

MUCH IN LITTLE

Last year was a banner year for the production of coal in Alabama.

Los Angeles city is rich, holding in the treasury, money, bonds and securities of a total value of $20,514,155.

Only about 30 per cent of the natives of Spain are able to read and write.

An automobile coal wagon has been invented with four separate compartments, so well balanced that they can be dumped by hand.

Brazil has the largest known deposit of 70 per cent iron ore, practically free from phosphorus, in the world.

The manufacture of oil from birch bark is becoming an important industry of the southern states.

More than 1,500,000 electric storage batteries are used in automobiles in the United States.

In the front of a large London building there was recently found a pigeon's nest made of hairpins.

Dutch people are hoarding silver and about $15,000,000 worth of the metal has disappeared from circulation.

Along the Cornwall coast many miners earn a living by washing tin out of the sands, the sea shattering the metal-bearing rocks.

An increase in parasitical diseases among poultry and game birds in England is attributed to the distribution of dust through the air by automobiles.

The population of Manila increased from 234,409 in 1912 to 266,943 at the beginning of 1914. Male inhabitants were more numerous than female by about 32,000.

So thoroughly have the men been instructed to avoid it that trench-foot is now regarded as a crime among Canadian troops in France.

A patent has been granted a New York inventor for a guard to prevent the fingers of a person using a sewing machine from being pushed under the needle.

The Tasmanian government has dammed a large lake and built a hydroelectric plant for light and power that will be distributed throughout the state.

Latest in Baby Carriages.

The up-to-the-minute baby carriage has its electric gong and batteries, operated by a conveniently located push button, preferably on the handle, to clear the pathway of the carriage. —Popular Science Monthly.

Not Surprising.

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual)—Your hair is getting very gray, sir.

Customer—I'm not surprised. Hurry up

Custom.

"Human nature is strangely patient and adaptable. We can grow accustomed even to war."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, thoughtfully. "But those who keep farthest away from it are likely to become accustomed to it most easily."

Stubborn Facts.

"So our old friend George is married, eh? Well, I hope he's happy."

"You may hope all you like, but the fact remains that he is married."

With Vest Effect

The smart frock here shown is made of tan-colored crepe meteor with trimming of darker velvet, and blue and tan brocade. The velvet is used for the collar, inside facing of the sleeves,

Spring Frock Showing Effect of Vest.

and for the two bands which run the length of the garment on either side of the front.

The brocade is employed for the very smart little gilet or vest, and for the turn-back cuffs which finish the sleeves at the wrist. The skirt of the frock may be gathered in at the waistline, or it may be arranged in flat or box plaits, all three of these methods being thoroughly approved. A fitted lining fastens in the center front, thus holding all parts of the gown snugly in place, with the vest buttoning at one side.

Some of the best American and Parisian fashion authorities have set their seal of approval on the little vest effect in both suits and frocks for the coming spring. The vest is found attractive when developed in either silk or wool fabric. Some smart cottons and linens are even being developed into frocks for next summer with a vest of contrasting color to serve as the distinguishing note. A pink, blue or stem green linen with vest of white pique would be smart and a touch of black arrived at by the use of detachable velvet bands or by the use of black jet buttons is noted on many frocks for the summer of 1917.

To make the gown shown in the sketch six yards of material 36 inches wide will be required, together with one yard and a quarter of velvet for the bands, collar, etc., and three-quarters of a yard of brocade or flowered fabric the same width for vest and cuffs.

As will be noted by a glance at the sketch, a belt of the brocade continued from the vest circles the waist and is caught at the back by a single button.

SEASONABLE MODEL

Creators have set the sign of their approval upon the long suit jacket for all. This criterion will be followed throughout the winter season. The costume is an approved model for winter wear. It is of dark green satin, trimmed with gray rabbit.

PRETTY VASES CHEAPLY MADE

Jars That Have Held Jam, and Cream Pots, May Be Utilized for the Purpose.

Jam jars and cream pots can be made into very pretty vases or plant holders. First of all the jars should be of earthenware, as glass is too slippery to work upon. First wash them well, then let them dry. If the surface is at all rough, rub it down with sandpaper.

Now take some oil paint and brush smoothly all over the jar; a cream color is got by mixing the tiniest spot of yellow with white paint; a dainty pale blue by mixing a touch of blue with plenty of white.

When the coat is quite dry, stencil round the jar a pretty design. Stencils can be bought ready-made and only cost a few cents; they last a long time. Oil color is simply dabbed

Vase Made From Cream Pot.

through the holes and the pattern is made. The coloring will depend upon the choice of the worker; if the background is cream or white, the flowers should be stenciled a pretty pink and the leaves a delicate green.

Leave all to dry, then, if liked, the jars can be varnished with clear varnish. In many cases the natural jar can be left without being covered, and a pattern just put on.

Very pretty effects can be got by covering the jars with very pretty wallpaper; this must be done with care; then, when the paste is dry, varnish all over.

Really beautiful vases can be made by covering cream pots with cigar bands. These ornaments look most costly affairs, the colors are so beautiful and rich.

Thus from odd jars lying about can pretty and useful articles be made, suitable for the home, for bazaars, or gifts to friends; the cost is very trivial and the work is easy and interesting.

Jersey and Angora Sports Suits.

Jersey and angora make a splendid combination, both light and very warm, for winter sports. Both the jersey and the angora may be had in any color, and the resultant schemes are very lovely. Green and brown are good together in these materials, blue and gray, or any color jersey—blue, rose, buff—with white angora for finishing. These suits are made up very simply, of course, with no decoration of any kind except, perhaps, a big cape collar, huge pockets or large colored buttons down the front.

These are good for all kinds of rough wear. Jersey and angora combined are for scarfs and caps, as they have been for a long time in sweaters.

Satin Frocks.

The vogue of satin fur frocks and hats has led to a number of satin bags and card cases. Even cigarette cases for the woman who indulges in the weed are to be had in satin. The satin bags are generally embroidered, soutached or bead-trimmed. One new bag which magnetizes attention is trimmed with a fringe of small silver bells which tinkle the owner's way to popularity.

CHAINS AND BAGS OF BEADS

War Seems Likely to Stimulate a Fashion That Never Really Has Lost Its Popularity.

Bead bags and chains have never gone out of date, and now that some of the soldiers in hospitals are learning to make them they are likely to become even more fashionable than they were. People are getting tired of buying the raffia backets which the men make with such skill and taste, but no woman can refuse a bead bag or chain. I saw a neckchain recently made by a French soldier which was really a small work of art, says the London Queen. The coloring, the design and the fineness of the work altogether made it as decorative a note of color on the dress as could be desired. It was in rich blues and faint old rose, and it was worn on a plain gray liberty dress which had straight, long lines and no trimming. The bags are, of course, more ambitious, but the men are tackling them bravely. Artists, who in peace time live pleasant, busy lives in their studios working at their pictures, are now, in many cases, giving up their days to nursing the wounded. Some do massage, others what they laughingly call charwoman's work to help the nurses, and it is these girls and women who are teaching the soldiers some of the finer crafts. They buy one old piece of beadwork, and from it the soldier, with a sense of design such as many of them have, evolves several more, adapting them to the particular thing he is making.

Filet Lace on Blouses.

New blouses show filet lace used extensively as trimming. This fashion began in November, but was not widely taken up until the present month. The usual form the filet lace takes is a wide turnover collar, extending into a broad panel that runs to the waist in front, and deep cuffs that fit the wrists and are fastened with small lace buttons. Although the lace is sometimes put on handkerchief linen blouses, the most fashionable combination is with crepe de chine and georgette crepe.

Meat Eaters' Backache

Meat lovers are apt to have backaches and rheumatic attacks. Unless you do heavy work and get lots of fresh air, don't eat too much meat. It's rich in nitrogen and helps to form uric acid—a solid poison that irritates the nerves, damages the kidneys and often causes dropsy, gravel and urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to throw off uric acid. Thousands recommend them.

A Virginia Case

Erasmus Williams, 1001 Dearing St., Lynchburg, Va., says: "For years I had trouble from my back and kidneys. The pain in my back came on by spells and it was hard for me to stoop, and was often confined to bed for days. I doctored a great deal, but without relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They removed the pain and other kidney troubles."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TAPS

Relieves and Remedies

CONSTIPATION

They keep the Intestines clear of poisons that bring disease—and they do it in a natural, human way. They stir the Liver to activity and cause it to perform its necessary work.

TAPS will soon eliminate any necessity for the use of a laxative.

Buy a Box—10 Taps 10c. All Druggists or mailed on receipt of price.

TAPS PHARMACAL CO.
38 West 21st Street, New York City

Take a tip—take a TAP

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Salesmen Wanted

We can use the services of several responsible men to represent us for the sale of Hoods-Virginia Grown Nursery Stock. Farmers, School Teachers, Students and others can make the work profitable canvassing all or part time. Liberal proposition; cash weekly advances; ample territory. Write at once for our SPECIAL OFFER. Outfit free. W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, Dept. W. N., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS Surprise your income selling my specialties. $6.15 invested gets $15.00 to $24.00. DISCOUNT CO., Box 22, Westernville, N. Y.

For Sale To close estate we offer best general farm in southwestern Mich. 550 acres, well improved; 3 miles to good town. Warner & Co. Benton Harbor, Mich.

"ROUGH on RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors 15c and 25c

Innocent Recreation.

Father had demanded a heart-to-heart talk with his only son.

"I am told that you are given to gambling," he said sternly.

"I admit it," the son acknowledged, "but only for small stakes.

"Oh, as long as it is for something to eat I don't mind," the father said.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restores regularity without griping. Adv.

His Suspicion.

"Do you know why the bridegroom's attendant at the wedding is called the 'best man'?"

"I did not know before I was married," replied skimpy little Mr. Meek, "but very soon afterward I began to suspect."—Judge.

NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS ELIXIR BABEK For Malaria, Chills & Fever. Chief of Police, J. W. Reynolds, Newport News, Va., says: "It is a pleasure to recommend Babek for chills and fever. Have used it when necessary for 20 years and have found no remedy as effective." Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Klocrewski & Co., Washington, D. C.
A Good Move—Babek Liver Pills. 50 pills . . . . . 25 cents

Akin to Marriage.

Willis—What system do these military airplanes work on?

Gillis—One person runs the machine, and the other is just an observer, but both of them fight.

Willis—I see; just like being married.

Garfield Tea, by purifying the blood, eradicates rheumatism, dyspepsia and many chronic ailments. Adv.

Odd Troubles.

"There is one thing queer about splurging on a limited income."

"What's that?"

"The more you live in a society round the harder you find it to make ends meet."

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Not Much Trouble.

"What are you doing now, Pete?"

"I'm collecting."

"Collecting what?"

"My thoughts."

"Gosh, you always were lucky getting light work."—Puck.

No man is tall enough to be above neighborly criticism.

WHAT IS LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS Is an Improved Cascara A DIGESTIVE LAXATIVE—Pleasant to take

In LAX-FOS the Cascara is improved by addition of certain harmless chemicals which increase the efficiency of the Cascara, making it better than ordinary Cascara. LAX-FOS aids digestion; pleasant to take; does not gripe or disturb stomach. Adapted to children and adults. Just try a bottle for constipation or indigestion. 50c.

APPENDICITIS

If you have been threatened or have GALLSTONES, INDIGESTION, GAS or pains in the right side write for valuable Book of Information FREE
A. E. BOWERS, DEPT. W-6, 219 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Rare.

Customer—I'd like to see a good second-hand automobile.

Dealer—So would I.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Contrary Assurance.

"Can you get me somebody on this job who is a live wire?

"That's dead easy."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Grammatically Sure.

"Can this actor make a situation lense?"

"Certainly, if he's in the mood."

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

SAINT OF CANDY MAKERS

Macarius, Egyptian Man of Fame, Properly Entitled to Such Honor as That Name Entails.

Probably few of the confectioners and candy makers who cater to the public's "sweet tooth" are aware that they have a patron saint all their own, but such is the case. He is St. Macarius. Macarius was adopted by the confectioners as their protector because he himself followed the occupation of making sweets in Alexandria before he forsook the world and its ways and retired to Thebais in upper Egypt to live the solitary and self-sacrificing life of an anchorite.

Macarius lived in the fourth century, and, if we may believe the traditions concerning him, he was a champion faster. For seven years, it is related, he lived on a diet composed of raw herbs and pulse. During Lent he ate on Sundays, and then but a few cabbage leaves. One of the remarkable tales told about the "candy saint" is that once, having killed a gnat that bit him, he explated the "crime" by spending six months in a marsh, where great venomous flies abounded, subjecting himself to such torments that he became a mass of sores.

A Logical Conclusion.

"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" said the judge severely.

The prisoner tried hard to collect his thoughts.

"The more I look at him the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.

Disciple of Jefferson.

She—Why have you never married?

He—I am opposed to entangling alliances.—Boston Evening Transcript.

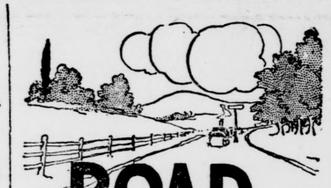
Canned fruits are needed in Cuba.

You Can Snap Your Fingers

at the ill effects of caffeine when you change from coffee to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



ROAD BUILDING

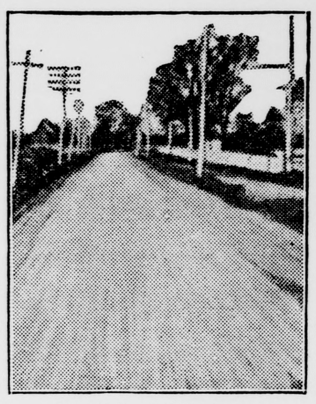
MAINTENANCE OF DIRT ROAD

Is Now and Will Continue to Be Real Highway Problem of Kansas—Management Is Lacking.

Earth road maintenance now is and will continue for some years to be the real road problem of Kansas, since it is not likely that more than a very small per cent of the highways will be paved in this generation.

"Practically all the work done on an earth road," says W. S. Gearhart, professor of highway engineering in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and state highway engineer, "except reduction of grades, correction of horizontal alignment, building of drainage structures, and elimination of railway grade crossings, is temporary and should properly be considered maintenance.

"Doing permanent work is a comparatively easy matter, for when once it



Good Road in Kansas.

is done correctly it will last for a number of years. The maintenance of an earth road, however, is a never-ending job. It is like milking the cows and doing other chores, for the builder knows that the work of maintenance will have to be done over and over again and can never feel that it is in any sense permanent.

"For this reason the earth road has a bad reputation. The trouble is not so much with the material of which the road is composed as with our system or lack of system of management. Other types of roads when treated as we treat the earth roads are much more expensive and serve the traveling public little if any better. The vast improvement that can be made on our present earth roads by intelligent direction in their construction and maintenance is little realized by the public, and the serviceability of a properly maintained earth road is not appreciated when compared with other types of roads as to cost of construction.

"Successful construction and maintenance of any kind of a road depends upon the recognition by the public and the builders of a few fixed and fundamental requirements.

"One practical, well-paid road builder should be made responsible for the upkeep of a certain section of road and should be employed throughout the year, his tenure of office being made dependent entirely upon the character of services rendered. The graded portion of the road should be elevated and crowned so that the water from every section of the road surface will flow into the side ditches."

HIGHER COST OF BAD ROADS

Substantial Reasons Why Farmers Should Get Together and Save Cost of Poor Highways.

The road that connects your farm with the nearest town has more to do with the cost of living, doubtless, than you realize. Have you ever thought that every product you sell and every article you buy must be hauled over the road; that your teams and vehicles or your automobile must bear the "wear and tear" caused by a rough road to sell farm products or to bring the necessities from the town?

The fact that your neighbor must also pay the high cost of bad roads is all the better reason why you, he and the rest of the neighborhood should get together and improve the road to save some of this expense. What you and your neighbors lose in hauling farm products over bad roads would soon build a good road and give you quick and satisfactory service.

How long can you afford such loss? And when shall the road be improved?

Increased Expenditures.

In 1904 the actual cash road and bridge expenditure in the United States averaged slightly less than $28 per mile of rural roads. In 1915 the cash road and bridge expenditure had increased to an average of $109 per mile of road.

Crop Success or Failure.

While weather is perhaps the most important factor in crop yield, certain controllable conditions of soil and seed often determine the success or failure of the crop.

Chances for Prosperity.

No kind of farming offers better chances for prosperity than by turning silage and alfalfa hay into gilt-edged butter and selling it direct to discriminating consumers.

Discard Scrub Animals.

Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.

Salt for Cows.

Salt should be kept where cows can have free access to it at all times.

EGGS TESTED OR CANDLED FOR QUALITY

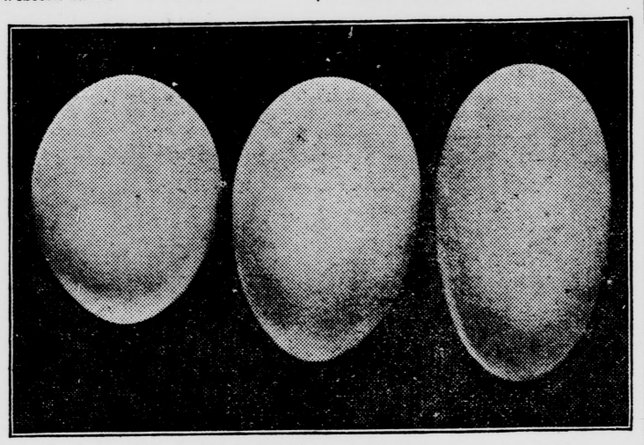
That eggs intended for private trade should be tested or candled for quality is the assertion of W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"With this in mind some sort of inexpensive candling device should be had," said Professor Lippincott. "The simplest kind of a tester is made from a piece of wrapping paper 12 by 24 inches, rolled to form a tube 12 inches long. To inspect the egg the tube is placed to the eye and then the egg with the large end uppermost is so placed that the sunlight will strike it.

"Many times a dark room can be had but not the sunlight. An ordinary shoe box and a bedroom lamp will be just the thing. A hole is made in the top of the box and one at the bottom for the free circulation of air about the lamp. In front of the lamp flame a hole the size of a quarter is made. This candling device is efficient and will in most cases meet the needs on the average western farm.

"When electric lighting service is available and a great many eggs are to be candled, a round cylinder eight inches high and four inches in diameter, with two holes in front and one small one in the bottom, is attached to a large "T" extending about 18 inches from the wall. The lamp cord is dropped down the perpendicular pipe to which the cylinder is attached. A 60-candle-power lamp is used to give the best results. With this device four eggs may be handled at a time by an experienced candler.

"A fresh egg has a pinkish tinge. An egg that has a dark spot the size of a dime on the yolk, shows that incubation has taken place and the egg is no longer fit for food under ordinary circumstances. In fact any eggs that do not show a normal color should be withheld from the market basket. The best way to get acquainted with the various kinds of egg contents is to break them out into a dish and study the abnormal conditions."



TOO ROUND. MOST POPULAR SHAPE. TOO LONG.

FOWLS FOR MARKET MUST BE FATTENED

Just as Important Matter With Chickens as It Is With Swine or Beef Cattle.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

It is just as important to fatten chickens sent to the market as it is to fatten hogs or beef cattle. In fact, when the chicken comes from the range it is in the proper condition to put on economical gains. Students in the poultry department of the University of Missouri found in recent tests that chickens will gain about 23 per cent in 12 to 14 days' feeding. That this gain is economical was shown by the fact that the grain required to put on a pound of gain was approximately 3½ pounds.

The total cost of a pound of gain with cornmeal at $2.25, bran at $1.50, middlings at $1.75, and sour milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds, was 8 cents.

The ration consisted of: Cornmeal, seven pounds; shorts, three pounds, and bran, one pound. To every pound of this mixture two pounds of sour milk was added. This wet mash was fed twice daily. The length of the feeding period, which was ten minutes the first day, was increased a minute a day as the period advanced. The chickens were confined in coops 2 by 2½ feet square, each coop having a wire bottom. Slats were placed up and down, 1½ inches apart, permitting them to reach the food which was placed in a trough outside. The close confinement not only discourages exercise, thus promoting gain, but the inactivity causes the tendons to soften. The fat is distributed through the muscles by the fattening process and the result is a luscious flesh which comes only in a finished product, put on cheaply.

RUST IN GRAINS IS RATHER PERPLEXING

Absolutely No Way to Control Trouble—Select Most Resistant Varieties Is Urged.

(By PROF. M. A. BEESON, Department of Agronomy, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

There is no way to absolutely control rust in wheat, oats, barley and other small grain crops. There is no method of treatment and no disinfectant which can be used to prevent this disease. Rust spreads through the air and attacks the plant at any point.

The only satisfactory thing to do is to grow rust-resistant varieties. The Texas Red Rust-proof oat is the best variety for most parts of Oklahoma. Any of the hard wheats, such as the Kharkof and Turkey, are all right for the northern and western parts of Oklahoma.

Climatic conditions have much to do with the prevalence of rust. If the weather is warm and damp grain crops are apt to rust badly. If the weather is cool and dry there is not much danger of rust. Nothing can be done to change these conditions.

We recommend therefore the selection of rust-resistant varieties when this disease is common and destructive. This is about the only thing which a farmer can observe in controlling rust in the small grains.

Onions Deteriorate.

Onions exposed to the weather after pulling become rough and unclean in appearance and do not bring as much on the market as those kept dry.

Scale Destroys Orchards.

A single tree infected with scale will destroy all the orchards in the neighborhood, give it time.

Management of Brood Sow.

Proper management of the brood sow before and after farrowing is very important.

CHOICE OF LIME IS NOT DETERMINED ON

Sufficient Evidence Not on Hand to Recommend Any Particular Kind of Material.

Evidence to date is not such as to justify the recommendation of one form of lime over any other, according to the department of soils of the Ohio State university. It says that the choice must be in favor of the material which supplies the greatest amount of calcium or magnesium in alkaline form per unit of cost. One thousand pounds of burned lime, 1,320 pounds of hydrated lime or 1,780 pounds of limestone should be delivered to the farm at the same cost if they are to be equally economical in their use. The only argument for the use of hydrated lime at present prices is its convenience, and the manufacturers of hydrated lime are not justified in arguing its merits on any other basis. While ground limestone can be used in large amounts with no injurious effects, burned lime used in excess is injurious.

Evidence to date is entirely in favor of finely ground limestone for use on acid soils. It seems advisable, when buying ground limestone, to demand a product, all of which will pass through a screen with ten meshes to the inch. If all of the product does not pass through a ten-mesh screen, it must sell at a price enough lower to compensate for the extra amount necessary to secure the desired effect. If the farmers are living within hauling distance of the quarry, however, and screenings are selling at very low prices, there is a justification for their use.

CULTIVATION KILLS RASPBERRY ENEMIES

Important to Have All Neglected Wild Bushes Destroyed, Says an Expert.

(By S. MARCO, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Wormy raspberries, still fresh in the minds of the pickers, are fortunately not a necessary evil. Berries which are infested with raspberry fruit worms cannot be shipped any distance. They make the box unsightly, soon fall apart, and require unnecessary work of the housewife.

During the picking season and immediately after the season's close the worms drop to the ground, where after about six weeks they change to a helpless, delicate pupa. In the spring they transform to small, adult, brownish beetles about one-seventh of an inch long. Being hungry, they immediately chew elongated holes in the young tender leaves, and later make holes in the buds. Often from 10 to 15 per cent of the buds may be destroyed in this manner.

Since the insects are helpless in the ground, cultivation in the late fall and early spring will kill many of them or expose them to their enemies. They can be killed also by spraying with four pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water about the first or second week in May, when the young plants are about six inches high. It is important to have all neglected wild bushes destroyed, for these serve as breeding grounds.

Set Separator Machine.

A fraction of an inch may make all the difference between good and bad separator work. Set the machine by the level, not by guess.

Protect Farm Machinery.

Proper maintenance and protection of farm machinery would mean millions of dollars in the pockets of the farmers each year.

Best Time for Freshening.

Have the cows freshen when dairy products sell highest.

DAIRY

BALANCED RATION FOR COWS

Feeding Should Be Governed by Animal's Capacity to Produce Milk—Good Rules for Winter.

The feeding of the dairy cow should be governed by the cow's capacity to produce milk. By keeping a daily record of each cow's production, the skillful feeder soon finds that some cows in the herd respond to an increased allowance of feed and return a good profit on it, while others are limited in milk capacity and overfeeding them is unprofitable. Profitable feeding requires a thorough knowledge of the individual cows as well as of the values of feeds.

The following general rules will be found invaluable as a guide for win-

Mature Ayrshire Cow With Record of 11,708 Pounds of Milk and 536 Pounds of Butter.

ter feeding by the inexperienced feeder:

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overfat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.

2. A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of 1 pound to each 3 pints or pounds of milk produced by the cow, except in the case of the cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration can be 1 pound to each 3½ or 4 pounds of milk. An even better rule is 1 pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat produced by the cow during the week.

3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain.

TREAT CALVES TWICE YEARLY

Don't Wait Until Animals Commence to Die of Blackleg Before Administering Treatment.

(By G. H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

Calves should be vaccinated for blackleg twice a year, making it a regular chore, and do not wait until they begin to die before getting ready.

The period of ordinary susceptibility ranges from three months to two and one-half years. Most of the vaccine on the market is reliable and the unsatisfactory results are usually due to carelessness on the part of the farmer in not following directions in using it.

The agricultural college distributes the government blackleg vaccine free to farmers of Colorado. Orders for vaccine will not be filled promptly, however, unless the applicant states that he has a vaccinating outfit, which s very necessary to administer vaccine in this form. A pellet injector will not do, neither will a hypodermic syringe, without the remainder of the outfit, for placing the vaccine in solution.

HIGHER QUALITY OF BUTTER

Article Made by Farmer Should Top the Market—Creamery Has Little Control of Cream.

There is no reason in the world why the farmer cannot make butter of higher quality than that made at the creamery, according to N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas sate agricultura. college.

"The farmer can keep his cream in excellent condition," says Mr. Olson, "while the creamery man has little control over the cream he buys—hence the farmers' butter should top the market.

"The first step in the making of good butter is the production of clean milk. If milk contains no putrefactive and gas-forming bacteria, butter can be produced which will be free from odors and which will not putrefy, if proper precautions are taken with the cream and with the butter after it is churned and packed."

PUREBRED BULL IS FAVORED

Keystone of Herd Improvement Is in Swatting Scrub Sires—Specialization Is Basis.

The keystone of herd improvement is in swatting the scrub and using a purebred sire. The bull is more than half the herd, for with good judgment in mating and culling, all his progeny will "take after father" in a few generations.

The purebred makes better gains for the amount of feed consumed because it has been developed along lines of specialization. Specialization is the basis of profit in every industry. The more highly specialized a machine or an animal, the more efficient it is and the easier it meets competition—and success rests upon the ability to compete.

Cream After Separating.

When through separating, set your cream in cold water and stir until cream is cold as the water and all animal heat is removed.

Important Dairy Question.

The question is not "What is the average production of the herd?" but "Is each cow in the herd a profit-maker?"

Intelligence Is Needed.

Cows amount to little if the dairyman does not use some intelligence.

WHAT A JEWELRY FIRM DID

They Invested Some of Their Spare Money in Canadian Lands.

S. Joseph & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm it.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Iowa, they made selection near Champion, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, the Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says:

"I have much pleasure in advising you that on our farm five miles east of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916 we harvested and threshed 10,600 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern, worth at Champion approximately $1.85 per bushel, making a total return of $19,610, or an average of $81.70 per acre gross yields. Needless to say, we are extremely well pleased with our lands."

It might not be uninteresting to read the report of C. A. Wright of Milo, Iowa, who bought 160 acres at Champion, Alberta, for $3,300 in December, 1915. He stubbled in the whole lot of it, and threshed 4,487 bushels Grade No. 2 Northern.

Mr. Wright, being a thorough business man, gives the cost of work, and the amount realized. These figures show that after paying for his land and cost of operation he had $2,472.67 left.

4,487 bushels, worth $1.55 at Champion		$6,954.85
Threshing bill, 11c per bushel	$ 493.57	
Seed at 95c	144.00	
Drilling	160.00	
Cutting	160.00	
Twine	50.00	
Shocking	40.00	
Hauling to town, 8c.	134.61	
Total cost	$1,182.18	
Cost of land	3,300.00	
	$4,482.18	$4,482.18
Net profit after paying for farm and all cost of operation		$2,472.67

—Advertisement.

Not Served There.

The applicant for cook, in a story told by the Ladies' Home Journal, was untidy and insolent in appearance.

"Don't hire her," whispered Jones to his wife; "I don't like her looks."

"But," remonstrated his wife, "just consider the reputation for cooking she bears."

"That doesn't matter," said Jones testily; "we don't want any she-bears cooked; we don't like them."

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

Picked the Right Spot.

"I see where a rich man has built a lake and flower garden on top of an apartment house."

"That would be just the place for a truck garden."

"Why?"

"I don't see how the neighbor's chickens could ever get up there."

Whenever there is a tendency to constipation, sick headache or biliousness, take a cup of Garfield Tea. All druggists. Adv.

Unspoiled.

The lady who likes children was gushing over Helen, aged three.

"How old are you, darling?" she asked.

"I isn't old," said Helen, "I'm nearly new."

Backache

In spite of the best care one takes of oneself, any part of the human machine is liable to become out of order. The most important organs are the stomach, heart and kidneys.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depressions, drowsiness, irritability, headachea, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health," says Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of pure water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a small amount of Anurie, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." Anuric is inexpensive and should be taken before meals. You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Lived in One Room 82 Years.

Croydon, England, has lost by death a trader who, in an interesting way, carried on the trading traditions of the past. He was Robert Brain, who died at eighty-five years old in a room over the little old-fashioned shop in which he had lived for 82 years. Mr. Brain was reputed to be the largest individual ratepayer in the borough, paying the corporation about £800 a year.—London Chronicle.

Farmer—"Them city folks want to know if there's a bath in the house. What'll I tell 'em?"

His Wife—"Tell 'em if they need a bath, they'd better take it before they come."

Take a bath of course, and every three hours while awake take a dose of

Boschee's German Syrup

It will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop the irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free and easy expectoration in the morning. That old time-tested remedy which for more than half a century has brought relief and comfort to countless thousands all over the civilized world. 25c and 75c at druggists and dealers everywhere.

Rheumacide

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

Have you **RHEUMATISM** Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.

"RHEUMACIDE ON THE INSIDE PUTS RHEUMATISM ON THE OUTSIDE"

At All Druggists

Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributers Baltimore, Md.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

Why suffer from excruciating neuralgia pains when an application of Yager's Liniment will give quick relief?

This liniment is good too, for rheumatism, sciatica, headache, pain in chest or side, sprains, cuts and bruises.

The large 25 cent bottle of Yager's Liniment contains four times as much as the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price. At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

MALARIAL REGIONS,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Sheet Music Bargains!! Song hits, successes and big sellers. Send for latest catalog of music. F. B. STORY, 1431 Broadway, New York

AUTO Owners Everywhere—Increase mileage; save gasoline; positively guaranteed to prevent carbon; inexpensive. Kasi Co., Box 184, Michigan City, Ind.

METAL SOLDIERS Large set, ppd., only $1.25; small sets, 10c. Standard Toy Manufacturing Co., 68 Weld St., Rochester, N. Y.

346 ACRE FARM in Albermarle County, Virginia for $10,000, complete with stock, crops and machinery. 150 acres finest bottom land. Splendid ten room house. Large bearing orchard. Edward S. Wilder & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 7–1917.

BANISHED—pimples, blotches, sores, humors, and eruptions, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For a poor complexion, and for the poor blood that causes it, this is the best of all known remedies.

In every disease or disorder of the skin or scalp, in every trouble that comes from impure blood, the "Discovery" is the only medicine sold that does what it promises.

Scrofula in all its various forms, Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are benefited and cured by it.

Cut this out and mail to us with the name of the paper—we will mail you *free* a medical treatise on above diseases. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

PATRONIZE HOME STORES

BY GERALDINE MCDONAGH

1st. People should patronize their home stores. Because if they do, they will enable the merchant to put in a larger line of goods to select from.

Your selection is made from the article instead of a catalogue which often proves unsatisfactory and cannot be returned without inconvenience. The home purchases if not satisfactory can be returned and your money refunded. Your home merchant can sell to you at a smaller profit, as his rent and help is cheaper than foreign merchants.

In buying from your home merchant you are helping the community in which you live, as he pays license to do business, also pays taxes and spends his income in your town.

Where as the Foreign or mail order houses spend nothing to advance your houses, churches, roads, or any improvement whatever in your vicinity.

2d. To buy at home you encourage your home merchant, also you are helping the farmer who wishes to sell his farm, as people who are about to locate or purchase a farm always look for good schools and stores.

Good stores help to increase the population of a town which reduces town taxes and cost of living.

Progressive merchants spend their money in new enterprises which would give employment to young men and young women as they graduate from the schools. Instead of having to go to some other city or state to look for employment. These other cities and states reap the benefit of the young and advanced ideas all on account of the lack of your patronage.

You have been carried away with a flattering picture in a catalogue. An alluring reduction of a few cents which would be more than evercome by the accommodation which you would receive from your home merchant. He giving you a thirty days' credit and in all probability the article superior.

I hope that my essay will meet with your approval.

WHY WE SHOULD DEAL AT HOME

BY RAMONA NEWMAN

The prosperity of any town is reflected in the number and equipment of its places of business. As the home is the paramount pride of every citizen, likewise this pride should extend to our stores and industries. Our merchants cannot improve their business if we do not buy at home. Often our merchants do not have in stock the article we may want, if this is true, then for the asking our merchants will send for the article, they are equally as obliging in the matter of exchanging articles not satisfactory; thus the money is kept in circulation in our own town where if we had of sent to a mail order house the money would have been taken out of town. It is better to buy at home where you may examine the goods, purchasing by mail is often buying a pig in a bag. The money spent at home is banked in town and the capital of our banks are increased. Many people deal in cities, but when in need of money come to our town banks not to the city banks, so our banks must be supported.

Home merchants must pay a state license to carry on their business. Mail order houses or stores outside the state if they sell us goods they evade this tax.

In time neglect to patronize home stores or industries will drive the storekeeper or industry out of town and into a locality where the principle of co-operation, and a pride in the success of its business men operate to the benefi of all living in that town and locality.

Evidences of lack of patronage of home stores is shown in Middletown at the present time in the number of vacant stores, and in the rumors of the removal of other business men to more prosperous locations.

Thus for the general prosperity of our citizens and town, let our slogan be, "Buy at Home."

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Monday, Feb. 12, 1917.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Gilbert Jarrell on the A. P. Corbit Farm, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa, known as the W. A. Cochran Farm. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 20, 1917— Public sale of stock and farming implements, by E. S. Wood, on Mrs. J. K. William's farm on the road leading from Armstrong to Odessa. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by B. H. Pleasanton on the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Thursday, February 22d, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and Farming Implements by Geo. W. Goldsborough, on the Jas. R. Hoffecker Farm, in Middle Neck. D. P. Hutchison, Auc

Saturday, February 24th. — Public Sale of stock and farming implements, by Levi Watson, on the farm of Phillip Watson, deceased, on the road from Pine Tree to Blackbird. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert Kumpel," on the "Jefferson Farm," on the road leading from McDonough to Port Penn. D. P Hutchison, Auctioneer, C. B. Pool, Inside Clerk, Henry Kronemier, Outside Clerk.

Monday March 5th, 1917—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc , by John D. Gill, on the Drummond Farm, in "Middle Neck" Cecil County, Md. Eugene Racine Auc.

The Transcript, $1.00

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE — Registered Berkshire Pigs with Papers, $10.

P. B. MESSICK.

FOR RENT—Small Garage, large enough for one large car. Possession at once. M. D. WILSON.

I have a 132-acre farm for sale four miles from Middletown, on stone road ½ mile from tomato factory; this farm is going to be sold in less than sixty days. Price is right. Also, the Crockett farm one of the best farms in that neighborhood; this farm will be sold in less than sixty days.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St , Middletown.

Public Sale

The undersigned having sold his farm, will dispose of his entire stock, at Public Sale, on the "Drummond Farm," in Middle Neck, Cecil County, Md.

MON., MARCH 5th,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP

26 HEAD HORSES, COLTS and MULES

No. 1. ANNY, bay mare, 18 years old, sound, good worker and driver.

No. 2. JIM, black horse, 7 years old, sound, safe for any lady to drive, work well anywhere, a fair saddle hack.

No. 3 PRINCE' brown horse, 9 years old, by Torina, a wide awake horse, will work anywhere, not pretty but full of pep.

No. 4. BESS, bay mare, 5 years old, good size, works in all harness and does it to please you, a splendid brood mare.

No. 5. JANE, yellow mare, 5 years old, has the size and quality, will work at all times, is well worth all you pay for her.

No. 6. DOCK, bay horse, 10 years old, a number one driving horse, needs no whip, big and strong, will easily road you 10 miles an hour, works in all harness and loves to do it, by Bohemia Boy.

No. 7. ROSE, bay mare, 3 years old, ¼ thoroughbred, looks good and is good, well broken, sound as a new dollar. If you want something nice don't miss this one.

No. 8. RUTH, iron grey mare, 3 years old, true to all harness, a nice big promising mare. You can't go wrong.

No. 9. DICK, iron grey colt, coming 3 years old, broken last fall, is by Caulk's black horse and is going to make a life sized horse, would make a good mate to No 8.

No. 10. BELLE, yellow mare, 15 years old, will breed, and do lots of work yet.

No. 11. SADIE, gray mare, 12 years old, a good worker, splendid brood mare.

No. 12. MAY, bay mare, 5 years old, a splendid brood mare, work anywhere.

No. 13. BILLY, bay horse, 8 years old, will work anywhere.

Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17. Colts, coming 2 years old, 2 by Caulk's horse, big enough to work this spring. A paying investment.

No. 18. Weanling colt, by Caulk's horse.

Nos. 19 and 20. TON and JINNY, gray and black mules, 12 years old, will works anywhere and do it all the time, sound, a good anybody's team, a bad driver won't spoil them.

Nos. 21 and 22. JIM and DOLLY, bay mules, 7 years old, good size, absolutely true everywhere, sound quick. Are bound to please you even if you don't like mules, this team will convert you.

Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Two pair of mule colts, coming 2 years oid, nice big promising fellows, just ready to teach the way you want them to go. If you want to double your money quick this is your chance.

26 HEAD CATTLE

Consisting of 20 head of Milch Cows, all young and making money, 6 with calves by their side, others will be fresh by day of sale. I have raised them nearly all, there are no three teats or bad bags among them. Two 2 year old Heifers, will calf sbout April; 3 nicely marked Calves, out of good cows; 1 Two and one-half year old Bull, entitled to register.

SHEEP— Twenty-seven ewes, with lambs by their side, 7 pairs of twins; 1 buck. These sheep all have good mouths and are mostly young.

HOGS— Ten brood sows, will farrow about April, 2 of these are registered Berkshires, papers go with each; 1 boar, 30 thrifty shoats and pigs.

POULTRY— 175 chickens, all healthy and good layers; 5 pundle ducks. 2 drakes; 5 Muscovy ducks, 1 drake; 3 geese, 1 gander, Tolouse, 4 years old.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

One Farmers Favorite 11 hoe grain drill, 2 new Idea manure spreaders with 4 horse trees and yoke, 2 Deering Ideal binders, 3 No. 40 Oliver plows, 3 farm wagons, 1 No. 19 Oliver Plow, 1 No. 84 Oliver plow, 1 No. 83 Oliver gang plow, 2 three section spring tooth harrows, 1 three section spike harrow, 1 double disc harrow, 1 Hyland roller, 1 Deere corn planter, 2 spools wire; 1 No. 20 disc grass seeder, 1 Thomas hay loader, 1 McCormick mower, 1 pedal grind stone, 1 four H. P. International gasoline engine, 1 new Hollond feed grinder, 1 invincible corn sheller, 1 new Holland circular saw and frame, 1 Lyons grain fan, 1 Truscott Marine engine, complete, 2 H. P.; 2 dearborns, 1 pole, 1 International hay tedder, 1 york carriage and pole, 1 sleigh and bells, 3 Iron Age sulkey cultivators, 1 Oliver sulkey cultivator, 4 Oliver hand cultivators, 1 De Laval separator, 3 hay riggings, 2 Dirt wagons bodies, 2 five horse trees, 4 three horse trees, 4 two horse trees, 16 one horse trees, 1 slop cart, 1 twenty foot ladder, 1 wheel barrow, 1 Samson wind mill, 15 chicken coops, spades, shovels, hoes, 2 post spades, tool chest, lot of tools, many other small articles, 1 1-2 tons 14 per cent. acid phosphate. The above implements are practically new and all in good condition.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Three bed room suits, 3 cotton mattresses, 1 large wardrobe, 1 feather mattress, 1 commode. 1 matting, 4 marble top stands, 1 clothes tree, 1 large mirror, 1 dozen upholstered chairs, 1-2 dozen cane seat chairs, 5 rocking chairs, 1 palor suite, 2 seetees, 1 library table, 1 book rack, 1 music rack, 1 corner seat, 1 buffet, quartered oak; 1 extension table. 1 couch, 2 desks, 1 high chair, 1 stair carpet, 1 hall hat rack, 1 Marvel heater, No. 24; 1 new Home Comfort kitchen range, with 3 oven pans, 1 tea kettle, 2 Huy agate kettle, 1 kitchen table, 8 feet; 2 wash benches, 2 smaller kitchen tables, all cooking utensils and kitchen dishes, 1 kitchen cupboard, lot of lamps, knives and forks, 1 large wash boiler, 8 wash tubs, 5 Dutz lanterns, 8 twenty quart milk cans, 4 milk buckets, 1 Universal sausage grinder, 1 lard press. 1 Universal bread mixer, lot of meat barrels, 1 large lard pot, 1 porcelin lined refrigerator, 1 bed stead and bureau, 6 mattresses, 1 express wagon, 1 porch swing, 2 porch rockers, 1 lawn mower.

HARNESS

Three sets wagon harness, 1 with breeches; 18 work bridles, 10 pair butt chains, 4 pair breast chains, 1 set dearborne harness, 1 set double carriage harness and collars, 1 set single carriage harness, almost new; 18 sets plow harness, 4 pair plow lines, 1 dozen head halters, Schuman make.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

JOHN D. GILL.

FUGENE RACINE, Auct.
R. L. PRICE, Inside Clerk.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Md.,

Tuesday., Feb. 20th,

begining at 10.30 A. M., sharp,

20 to 30 HORSES
8 PAIR MULES
50 HEAD CATTLE

60 SHOATS and PIGS

Several GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, lot of Single and Double Harness and Blankets.

Some of this stock is as good as you will buy at any farmer's sale and some are not worth one dollar to keep. I sell whatever is sent here to sell, and of course the bad will come along with the good. There will be horses and mules of all descriptions here, and I will represent them to be as near as I can as it is, and after you go home with your horses or mules and find they are not as represented bring them back and get your money back provided they come back in two days and in as good condition as you took them away.

Can you go to a farmer's sale and get this kind of treatment?

I will have some good cows and heifers here and some no good for a farmer to keep. If you will come to me I will try and get you in right.

At my last sale, horses sold from $10 to $135, mules from $87.50 to $300 per pair, cows from $22 to $90, heifers from $20 to $72.50, shoats and pigs from $1.50 to $6.25.

If you want to buy or sell your stock, this is the place to come.

Sale, rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.

I make special mention of eight Holstein Heifers springing with first calf. Party sending them here claim they are very fine. Have several good Guernsey Heifers coming also

Good Overcoats Good Suits

in Our Special Clean up Sale at 25 per cent.. ¼, off and they will be higher next season.

Suits and Overcoats

$15 now $11.25
$20 now $15
$25 now $18.75
$30 now $22.50
$40 now $30

Velvet and Plain Collar Overcoats, Box Coats, Dress Coats and Big Warm Town Coats and Ulsters.

Suits—Heavy Neat Mixed Worsteds and Cassimeres, Stouts and Regulars.

Winter Specials

Corduroy Trousers, $1.50 to $5.

Corduroy Coats, $3 50 to $6

Sheep Lined, $6.50 to $10

Heavy Sweaters, Reefers, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Shoes and All Clothing,

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Come to Visit Your New Merchant

We handle a full line of Grceries and Fruits.

Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

Everything reduced in prices.

HOLTZ'S RELIABLE STORE

NEXT TO PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE

Middletown, Del.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, FEB. 24th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, FEB. 24th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, FEB. 24th, 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During FEB., 1917
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During FEB., 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Fogel & Burstan's Store News

Our Clearance Sale

Spring soon here! Our Spring Goods are even now coming in—new, choice things all representing in their various aspects the very latest ideas in Fashion. Therefore to make room for these goods we must dispose of all our Women's and Children's Winter Suits and Coats—REGARDLESS of COST!

Here's the proof:

Women's and Children's Coats and Suits

$18 and $20 Suits and Coats, **$12.00**
$15 and $16 " " " **$10.00**
$12 and $10 Coats, **$ 7.50**

This is a rare chance to get fine Winter garments for nearly half price! Thrifty folks, knowing that such goods will likely be higher still next Winter—which is, we beleive a fact—see money saved in buying now for next season.

Rubber Goods

Rubber Goods are getting very scarce. Our Fall stocks though already bought are not guaranteed to arrive! Prices have advanced 25% since January 1st. Yet, following our custom to give our patrons the benefit in such cases, we are selling our large stock of Rubber Goods AT THE OLD PRICES.

Of course we can't promise to duplicate these prices after this present stock is gone. So here again is another chance to save money. Our stock consists of Men's, Women's and Children's Rubber Goods of all kinds—Arctics, Rubber and Felt Boots, lighter Rubbers, etc.

These "Clearance Sales" are made by every live merchant who recognizes the absolute necessity of keeping his stocks of goods of every kind, perfectly fresh and up-to-date. To do this he must sacrifice some profits, but as this loss goes to his customers it serves him a good turn after all—for it keeps old and fetches new buyers. We also have many other "Clearance Sale" Bargains which we have not space to mention. We cordially invite our patrons to visit our store and see these "Clearance Sale" Bargains.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,
THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1917
At 10 O'clock A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, being lot No. 8 on plot of Glynrich, bounded as follows, to wit.

BEGINNING on northwesterly side of Maryland avenue, 500 feet east of du Pont road, thence easterly along Maryland avenue, 50 feet and extending that width northerly to a depth of 140 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A. Bailey, administratrix of Mary Arabella Bailey, deceased Mortgagor, and Laura L. Braddock and Mary A. Bailey, executors of Abner Bailey, deceased Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 9, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,
THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1917
At 10 O'clock A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain piece, parcel or lot of land with a two story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Third street at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet and seven inches, easterly from the easterly side of Lombard street, and running thence easterly with said side of Third street sixteen feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lombard street, through the centre of the easterly party wall of adjoining house one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lombard street, through the centre of the westerly party wall adjoining house one hundred feet. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Theckla Nurnberg, administratrix of the goods and chattels of Matthias J. Nurnberg, deceased Mortgagor, and Theckla Nurnberg, wife of Matthias J. Nurnberg, surviving Mortgagor and their tenants, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 13, 1917.

Show Your Interest in the Taxation Question by Attending the

MASS MEETING

TO BE HELD IN

Middletown Opera House

Middletown, Del.

Monday Eve., Feb. 19

At 8 o'clock

Under the Auspices of the Taxation Revision Committee

Addresses by

DR. CALEB R. LAYTON, J. HALL ANDERSON and Others

Ladies Especially Invited

Admission Free **All Invited**

The Whole System of Government is based on Taxation. Therefore the person Who Shows an Interest in the Taxation problem is Showing His Interest in Government. It's as Important as Casting Your Ballot at the Polls.

The Transcript, $1.00